The Irish Times
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AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
On This WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4th, 1860,
Will be performed the admired Comedy, entitled
MASKS AND FACES; or,
BEFORE AND BEHIND THE CURTAINS.

Mr. Charles Pomander,	..	..	Mr. G. W. Blake.
Quin,	..	..	Mr. Brinsley.
Triplet,	..	..	Mr. S. Calhaem.
Peg Woffington,	..	..	Miss Cleaveland.

To conclude with the New Grand Christmas Pantomime of
I'M KING OF THE CASTLE; or,
HARLEQUIN PRINCE DIAMOND AND THE PRINCESS BRIGHTEYES.

The Opening written and invented by Alfred Crowquill; the Overture and Music composed, selected, and arranged by Mr. Levey; the Scenery by Mr. Charles Parker, Mr. William Glover, and assistants; the Mechanical Changes, Tricks, &c., invented by Mr. Bradwell.
THE HARLEQUINADE.

Harlequin	..	..	Mr. Powell.
Clown	..	..	Mr. Joseph Morris.
Pantaloon	..	..	Miss Julia Lamb and Miss Horne.
Columbines	..	..	

Doors open at a quarter to Seven; Performance to commence at a quarter past Seven.
Box-office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured.
Private Boxes £1 5s.—£1 10s.—£2. Dress Circle 3s. Second do. 2s. Pit 1s. Lower Gallery 6d. Upper Gallery 3d.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On This (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 4th, 1860,
TO-NIGHT JUVENILE NIGHT.
Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.
The Performance will commence with the celebrated Drama, entitled
THE MILLER OF WHEETSONE.

Master Caleb Goodfellow,	..	..	Mr. W. Ellerton,

To be succeeded by the Grand Christmas Pantomime, founded on the Croften Cruikshank's Irish Legend, with Three Original Scenes, from the pen of John Duzzan, Esq., of this city, entitled
THE MAN IN THE MOON; or,
DANIEL O'ROURKE AND THE EAGLE.
New Medley Overture and Music Composed, Selected, and Arranged by Mr. M. Connolly. The New Scenery, Celestial and Terrestrial, Designed and Painted by Mr. Weir. The Machinery, Tricks, and Transformations by Messrs. Johnston and Lee. The whole produced under the immediate direction of Mr. H. Webb and Mr. J. Stinton.
GRAND TALISMANIC TRANSFORMATION:

Clown	Mr. H. Wright	Sprites, -	The Brothers Ridley
Pantaloon -	Mr. Ralford	Harlequin,	Mr. James Duff
Columbine,			Miss Merriton.

To conclude with the favourite Drama, entitled
THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

Julietta, the dumb girl of Genoa,	-	-	Miss Annie Parker.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
ON FRIDAY, 6th JANUARY, 1860,
DAY PERFORMANCE.
PANTOMIME COMMENCING AT Two o'CLOCK.
By invitation of Mr. H. WEBB, and permission of Col. MYLIUS, the BOYS of the ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL will attend, with their Grand
JUVENILE BAND.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.; Children under 12 half-price.

TO-NIGHT. ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
RETURN VISIT
OF THE
CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
consisting of Ten Performers and Singers, under the sole Direction and Management of Mr. J. W. Raynor.
FOR TEN NIGHTS ONLY,
THIS EVENING (Wednesday) and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Reserved and Numbered Seats	..	..	3s.
Unnumbered Seats	..	..	1s. 6d.
Body of the Hall and Promenade	..	..	1s.

Tickets and Places may be secured at BUSSELL'S Pianoforte Warerooms, Westmoreland-street.
The SECOND AND LAST BUT ONE GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 7th, commencing at Half-past Two.
Notice.—The New Song, "NELLYGRAY," composed expresly by W. M. BALFE, Esq., for Mr. J. W Raynor, will be Sung every evening.
Mr. W. F. Collins, Bones, Alto, Prima Donna, and Dancer, will take his Benefit tomorrow (Thursday) evening, January 5th.
Secretary, H. MONTAGUE.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Under the Special Patronage of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING,
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF MR. W. P. COLLINS,
Alto, Dancer, Bones, and Prima Donna.
Mr. COLLINS begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that his
FIRST AND ONLY BENEFIT IN DUBLIN
will take place To-Morrow (Thursday) Evening, under the above distinguished patronage.
Tickets and Places may be secured at BUSSELL'S Pianoforte Warerooms, Westmoreland-street.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
CONCERT ROOMS, BRUNSWICK-STREET.
The Members are informed that the
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
Will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, the 16th JANUARY, 1860,
For which occasion the following eminent Artistes are engaged:—
VOCALISTS:
Mdlle. VICTOIRE BALFE,
Madame BADIA,
Madame FIORENTINI,
Herr REICHART,
Signor TAGLIAFICO,
Mr. M. W. BALFE,
Of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
INSTRUMENTALISTS:
Pianoforte—Mr. BRINLEY RICHARDS.
Violin—Signor SIVORI.
Contra-Basso—Signor BOTTESINI.
Harmonium—Herr ENGEL.
There will be a Ballot on Wednesday, the 11th, and Members having Candidates to propose are requested to forward the necessary information. (By order)
H. BUSSELL, Secretary.
Committee Rooms, 29th December.

ANTIENT CONCERTS.
The SECOND CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 9TH JANUARY, 1860.
PROGRAMME.
Cantata.....—"The Sons of Art".....Mendelssohn.
Part Songs.....—"Ah! could I with fancy".....Hatton.
.....—"The Shepherd's Farewell".....Smart.
Selection from.....—"Semiramide".....Rossini.
March.....—"From the Camp of Silesia".....Meyerbeer.
Quartett.....—"The deep repose of night".....Meudelssohn.
Irish Melody.....—"O where's the slave".....(Harmonised).
A Ballot for the admission of Members and Associates will be held on Saturday, the 7th January. The Names of Candidates to be sent to the Secretary, before Four o'clock, on the preceding Wednesday afternoon.
Tickets will be issued to Members and Associates at the Committee-rooms, on THIS and each succeeding day previous to the Concert, from Four to Five o'clock in the afternoon.
Committee Rooms, Great Brunswick-street, 30th December, 1859.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
The Committee of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals beg to make an earnest appeal to the friends of humanity for support, to enable them to continue to carry out the objects of a society whose operations continue in active and efficient progress.
The funds to the credit of the society are at present so low that unless a humane public will come forward with that assistance which the society so highly deserves, the committee will most reluctantly be compelled to relinquish their trust, and discontinue their exertions for the alleviation of the sufferings of the brute creation.
The smallest donation or subscription will be thankfully received by any of the committee; by the bankers, Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street; Messrs. Ball & Co., Henry-street; by the collector, Mr. L. Gaynor; or by the honorary secretary.
(By order of the Committee)
Office, 48, Lower Sackville-street, December, 1859.

DAY SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.
The Parents and Friends of the Blind are requested to take notice that the School, No. 26, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, will RE-OPEN (D.V.) for business on MONDAY, the 9th January, 1860. The Annual Meeting will be held, God willing, at the School, on Friday, the 13th instant. The chair will be taken at One o'clock.
N.B.—The Poor taught gratuitously. Visiting requested.

PRIESTS' PROTECTION SOCIETY,
16, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
The Friends and Subscribers of this Society are earnestly requested to forward their contributions as soon as possible, that they may appear in the forthcoming Report, which shall be published early in the present month.
Contributions will be most thankfully received as above.
JAMES R. MILLINGTON,
Assistant Secretary.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the debate in the Fishamble-street Meeting, on THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 4th, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—"Does the written Word of God teach the sure and only plan of Salvation?"
Mr. GEORGE MCGUIGAN will (God willing) preside.
I.—*We are justified by faith.*
"Being justified therefore by faith, let us have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ."—Rom. v. 1. "For God so loved the world as to give up his only begotten Son; that whosoever believeth in him, may not perish, but may have life everlasting."—John, iii. 16.
II.—*We are justified by His blood.*
"Being now justified by His blood, we shall be saved from wrath through Him" (Christ).—Rom. v. 9. How, then, can we merit justification by our works?
Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in the Oriel-street Meeting, on THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, January 4th, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—Christmas Confessions and Priests' Absolutions.
Mr. MATTHEW TRACY will (God willing) preside.
"Do not believers receive the benefits of Christ's death through faith?"—Rom. iii., 25.
Roman Catholics are specially invited to attend.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
BALLINASLOE FAIR.
14th JANUARY, 1860, A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN
(At the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares)
Will leave the BROADSTONE TERMINUS, at 5 o'clock morning, calling as follows:—

Maynooth,	5.35 A.M.	Mullingar,	7. 0 A.M.
Kilcock,	5.45 "	Castletown,	7.16 "
Enfield,	6. 5 "	Streamstown,	7.25 "
Hill of Down,	6.28 "	Moate,	7.38 "
Killucan,	6.40 "	Athlone,	8. 0 "

And arrive in Ballinasloe about half-past 8 o'clock morning.
Third-Class Passengers will be Booked by the Up and Down Trains leaving Ballinasloe at 2.18 p.m., for Stations at which these Trains run [illegible] per Company's Time Table.
N.B.—This day Reduced Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Live Stock between the undermentioned Stations:—

To	Per Wag.	To	Per Waggon.
Mullingar,	20s.	To Kilcock,	28s.
" Killucan,	24s.	" Maynooth	30s.
" Hill of Down	25s.	" Dublin	35s.
" Enfield	26s.		

Special Trains will be in readiness at Ballinasloe, for the conveyance of Cattle.
Broadstone, Dublin, 20th December, 1859. W. FORBES, Manager.

Appeals.

LUNACY AND ITS MISERIES.—A Gentleman, a respectable retired officer of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, has in the providence of God been lately afflicted with Lunacy. He was his sister's only support; and the expenses of the Commission being as considerable in his case as in cases of more enlarged resources, his income must be entirely absorbed for two years to come, in order to meet these expenses and provide for his maintenance in an asylum. Meantime, his sister is reduced to absolute destitution. There are other features in this case which may be known upon inquiry, which render it one of peculiar hardship, as well as deep distress. It is earnestly hoped that the Christian Public, with their proverbial benevolence, may render some effective assistance, so as to save this lady from her only resource otherwise, seeking a refuge in the Workhouse. Contributions will be most thankfully received by W. S. Hancock, Esq., LL.D, Lunacy Office, Four Courts; Rev. J. Quinton, St. Catherine's Church; W. Forster, Esq., Crow-street; and Rev. C. S. Stanford, St. Thomas', Marlborough-street.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY
(FOUNDED IN 1790.)
For the Relief of Destitute Strangers, and the Resident Sick and Infirm, of every religious persuasion.
The Committee of the Strangers' Friend Society would beg to remind the public of its claims for their support. The class of persons benefited by its operations are not paupers, but persons involved by sickness or other causes, in temporary difficulties, from which immediate relief may extricate, and prevent their becoming a permanent burthen upon the community.
Individuals are always to be found, who, having come to this city, and failing to obtain employments, or finding their friends to be dead or removed, have sunk into the pitiable condition of "Destitute Strangers." In these circumstances they have sought and obtained from this Society the means of returning to their respective homes. Cases of this kind are constantly occurring, and every humane mind will admit the necessity of some provision to meet them.
The discrimination and care exercised in dispensing the funds placed at the disposal of this Society entitle it to the confidence and support of the charitable and benevolent. The visitors examine the merits of each application, at the miserable lodgings of the party seeking assistance in order, as far as possible, to ascertain the distress is real, and that no relief will not be holding out an encouragement to idleness and profligacy. It is, indeed, painful to the members to be under the necessity, from week to week, of passing many letters without being able to render the applicants any assistance; but the Committee look forward with confidence to the liberality of their fellow-citizens to enable them, not only to continue, but also to enlarge their sphere of usefulness, and extend their visits of mercy, especially at this season of the year.
Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Mansion House; the Right Hon. P. C. Crampton, David C. LaTouche & Co., Esqrs., Bank, Castle-street, Treasurers; J. H. Power, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 93, Harcourt-street; Alderman Atkinson, 31, College-green; J. O. Bousall, Esq., T.C., Eldon-terrace; Jonathan Pim & Co., Esqrs., 40, William-street; H. Bewley, Esq., 10, D'Olier-street; Samuel Bewley, Esq., 6, Dame-street; John Robinson, Esq., 3, Grafton-street; Mr. George Stiford, 17, Nassau-street; Mr. John L. Jones, 135, Stephen's-green; Mr. Robert Thompson, at the Bank of the Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street, Sub-Treasurer; Mr. Henry Webster, 5, Victoria-place, Secretary; and Mr. R. H. Wood, 41, Nicholas-street, Assistant-Secretary, to whom any communications on the business of the Society may be addressed, and shall be attended to with the least possible delay.
☞ The Society's Letter Box is at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Stephen's-green, South.

Lodgings.

TO BE LET, in a highly-respectable locality, within five minutes' walk of the General Post-office, a Front and Back Drawing-room, Unfurnished, with Kitchen, Coal-vault, and attendance, if required. Or, one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Sitting-room and Bed-room Furnished, with attendance, and partial Board. The Apartments are large, airy, and neat.
For address apply to "S. B. M.," at the Office of this Paper.

A SMALL, respectable Family, on Rathmines Road, having Two excellent Bedrooms unoccupied, would receive one or two Gentlemen to BOARD and LODGE, who would have all the comforts of a home on moderate terms. No children or lodgers. Address "M.A.T.," 106, Stephen's Green, West.

Auction.

MOUNTJOY-SQUARE—SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Rich Silk Damask Window Curtains, Handsome Gilt Console Tables, with Statuary Marble Tops and large Looking-Glasses, Handsome Chimney Glasses and Circular Mirrors, in Gilt Frames, full suite of Rosewood and Walnut Drawingroom Furniture in Rich Silk Tabaret; Framed Engravings, Glass, China, Glass, &c. Choice Cellar of Wines. Messrs. J. J. BYRNE & CO., having received instructions from the executors of the late Anthony Strong Hussey, Esq., will Sell by AUCTION on the Premises, 60, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE, West, on This Day (WEDNESDAY), JAN. 4, and following day, the entire Furniture of the House;
Comprising 5 Window Curtains of rich French Silk Damask with Draperies, 3 handsome Gilt Console Tables with Statuary Marble Tops and large Looking Glasses, handsome Chimney Glasses and Circular Mirrors in Gilt Frames, 12 solid Rosewood and 12 Mahogany Drawing-room Chairs, covered in Blue and White Silk Tabaret; 2 large Cabriole Sofas, 3 Couches and Circular Ottoman covered *en suite*, several Lounge Chairs, Pric-Dieus, Ottoman Stools and Fly Chairs, Oblong Sofa, Circular Loo, Trio, Card, Chess, and Fancy Tables; Cut Glass Lustres, Pianoforte, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets and Rugs, Fenders, Fire Irons, handsome Framed Engravings and Water-colour Drawings, French Clocks and Chimney Ornaments, 20 Mahogany Parlour Chairs, and large Sofa in Hair-cloth, Set of Mahogany Pillar and Claw Dining Tables, Sideboard, Sarcophagus, 2 Mahogany Plate Buckets, Garduvin, Tea Store, Mahogany Book Cabinets, Office and Voidore Tables, 8 Mahogany Hall Chairs, Hall Table, Hat Stand, Eight-day Clock, Hall Lantern and Staircase Lamps, Stair Carpeting and Brass Rods, Oilcloth, Damask Window Curtains, Elliptic, Four-post, French, and Iron Bedsteads, with Feather Beds, Mattresses, and Bedding complete; Mahogany Dressing Tables, Wash Stands, Commodes, Towel Rails, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Painted Presses, Kitchen Furniture, Meat Safe, Bottle Safe, China, Delf, Glass, Books, &c.
The WINES consist of about 100 Dozen of Port, Sherry, Madeira, Champagne, Hock, &c., &c.
Sale to commence each Day at Twelve o'clock. The Drawing-room Furniture will be sold the First Day of Sale, the Wines at Two o'clock on the Second Day.
J. J. BYRNE & CO., Auctioneers and Upholsterers, 6, HENRY-STREET.

Blessington-street—Modern Household Furniture, in Rosewood and Mahogany; set of superior Telescope Dining Tables, Loo ditto, Rosewood Cheffonier Cabinet, with Plate Glass Reflector; Mahogany ditto, and Bookcase; sets of Drawingroom and Parlour Chairs in Rosewood and Mahogany; Loungers, Easy and Albert Chairs, richly-gilt Mantelpiece Glasses, Pompeian Damask Window Curtains, Carpets and Rugs, Fenders and Irons, Art Union and other Prints, Birch Albert Bedsteads, Damask Curtains, and Paillasses; prime Curled Hair Mattresses and suitable Bedding, Bedroom Furniture, &c.; Hall Table and Hat Stand, Oil Cloth, Hall Chairs, Hall Lamp, &c.
MR. TICKELL will Sell by Auction, on the Premises, No. 37, BLESSINGTON-STREET, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 6th January, 1860.—Sale at Twelve o'clock.
GEORGE TICKELL, Auctioneer, 18, 19, & 20, MARY-STREET.

Money.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £100 to £500, granted to insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those o other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.
BENTLEY AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

MONEY ADVANCED.
Merchants, Tradesmen, and others, can be accommodated with Cash, in small amounts and upwards, on Personal or other Security, at a moderate rate of Interest, to be repaid by instalment, as may be greed on. The amount advanced in full.
All business applied to will be negociated, and early attention given.—Address to WILLIAM HYDE, 20, LAMPETER-STREET, London N.

STEAM TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEBEC, MONTREAL, TORONTO, and HAMILTON, from CORK, by the Weekly Royal Mail Steamers, leaving every THURSDAY, forwarding to all parts of the Canadas and States.
New York and Boston:
Intermediate, £7 7s. Steerage, £6 6s.
Apply to SAMUEL ELLIS, 32, EDEN-QUAY, Dublin.
N.B.—The "Red Jacket" will be the "White Star" Ship for the 20th January, for Melbourne and Auckland, and is quickly filling.
A few good Maid Servants will get Free Passage to Melbourne.

Insurances.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
22 VIC., CAP. XXV.
For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON.
DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000,
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.
The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £160,000 per Annum
The Assets exceeds £220,000.
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman,
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.
Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.
Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee.*
The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.
WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,
24, Dame-street, Dublin.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
CHIEF OFFICE:
48, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.
TRUSTEES:
Thomas Farmer, Esq. Gunnersbury House, Middlesex.
William Skinner, Esq. Stockton-on-Tees.
William Betts, Esq. Deal.
Frederick Mildred, Esq. Nicholas-lane, London.
George Smith, LL.D., F.A.S., Camberne.
During the year 1858 the New Business produced an annual revenue of £8,882 5s. 10d. The claims paid during the same period amounted to £24,974 14s. 6d.
The total Annual Revenue is upwards of £80,000.
The total claims paid since the establishment of the Society amount to £156,358 11s. 11d.
BONUS.—From the PROFITS of the Society the Directors have recently divided, as a Bonus or Profit, the sum of £67,847, carrying on a balance of more than £180,000 for future expenses and bonus.
The thoroughly established character of the STAR, and the profitable nature of its business transactions, make it a most available medium for family provision.
Prospectuses, &c., containing full Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposals, and every other information, will be forwarded (postage free) on application to the Society's Agent.
THEODORE CROMBELIN,
Solicitor, 3, Eustace-street.
(By order) J. HOBSON, Secretary.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 2, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
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LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq, 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
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PHYSICIAN.
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SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 15, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.
ACTUARY.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by means of a Subscribed Capital, which (in addition to the Incomes of the Society) amounts to Six Hundred Thousand Pounds, as well as a Reserve Fund of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.
The following SPECIAL AND PECULIAR FEATURES *have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Feature apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.*
1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided, upon information being given to the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.
2. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, the Directors may allow him such time within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.
3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received *cash* bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if Insured within such time as 25 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29 years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely, about £100, being *the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid.* Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.
4. SURRENDER OF POLICIES FOR CASH. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.

Cards.

FOLEY'S HOTEL,
30 AND 31, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
(Thirty Doors from Grafton-street, Left Side.)
PARTIES OR TOURISTS VISITING DUBLIN CAN BE COMFORTABLY ACCOMMODATED AT THE ABOVE HOTEL.

Breakfast,	1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d.	Lunch,	0d. 9d. to 1s. 0d.
Dinner,	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.	Tea or supper,	1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d.
	Beds, 1s. 6d to 2s. 0d.		

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, MARY'S-ABBEY
JOHN FLEMING intimates to his Customers that he has rebuilt the above concerns, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage.
BREAKFASTS, LUNCHES, SOUPS, SANDWICHES, &c.
HOT JOINTS, from One till Six o'clock, consisting of Roast Beef, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Veal, Ham, and everything in season. The Charges will be as usual—Lunch, 6d., 7d., 8d., and 9d.; Breakfast, 6d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. The Cold Meats are of the very best description; sold out in any quantity to suit purchasers.
☞ AUCTIONS SUPPLIED.

DUNN'S SOLID MARKING INK PENCIL.
The advantages of this article in the ever-pointed pencil form, which can be refilled when required, and writes indelibly upon linen and other fabrics with the facility of a common black lead pencil must be obvious to all accustomed to use Fluid Marking Ink with a pen. For Gardeners' use, in marking lables, sticks, &c., it is invaluable, more exposure to light rendering it permanent. To be had retail of all chemists, stationers, &c., with holder complete, price ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE, and Wholesale of the Agent, H. W. CROWHURST, 7, FOWNES'-STREET DUBLIN.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.
A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Card 1s., Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEY,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

Established A. D. 1821.
JOHN PORTEOUS' GENERAL PRINTING-OFFICE
Removed from 19, Moore-street, to 26, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.
Copperplate and Lithographic Printing, Bookbinding, &c.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. M'MULLIN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND,
54, DAWSON-STREET,
Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.
SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.
Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of line and Militia Regiments.

J. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
A CARD.
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realise, consistent with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the public.

NEW MEDICAL HALL,
30, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
J. J. GRAHAM & CO., Proprietors.
Established A.D. 1821.
J. J. GRAHAM & Co's select Toilet Requisites, prepared at their extensive Laboratories, 30, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

The Jockey Club Pomade.	The Jockey Club Bouquet.
The Cantharidine Hair Wash.	Extract of Frangipanni.
Genuine Marrow Pomade.	Extract of Ten Rose.
Cucumber Cream.	Extract of White Rose.
Glycerine Emulsion.	British Eau de Cologne.
Genuine Trotter Oil.	Extract of Wood Violet.
Fragrant Toilet Vinegar.	Ess. Bouquet.
Extract of Rose and Rosemary.	Double Distilled Lavender Water.
Cold Cream of Roses.	The Alhambra Bouquet.

Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions accurately compounded, under the personal superintendence of the Proprietors, by a properly qualified Staff, care being taken to use none but the best and purest Pharmaceuticals.
N.B.—Medicines delivered in all parts of the City and Suburbs, also along the line of the Kingstown Railway, at any hour, free of charge.

GALTRIM HOUSE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,
BRAY, COUNTY WICKLOW.
Physician and Manager — EDWARD HAUGHTON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., M.R.D.S., A.B., and Senr. Modr. in Natural Science, T.C.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Steevens' Hospital, Medical College.
Galtrim House (or Fairy Hill) is situated within twelve miles of Dublin, close to the Railway station; and but a short distance from the Dargle, Powerscourt Waterfall, the Glen of the Downs, and other far-famed beauties of the County Wicklow.
Immediately adjoining it Mr. Dargan has built the largest Turkish Bath in the British dominions, which communicates with the establishment by a private path.
The treatment is not confined to the use of Hydropathic remedies, but comprises Baths, Shampooing, Medical Exercises, Galvanism, and Medicines, according as each class of remedies may be indicated by the nature of the complaint.
Trains arrive from Dublin almost every hour in the day.
TERMS:

Entrance Medical Fee, - - - -	£1 1 0
Treatment, with Board and Residence in the Establishment, - -	2 0 0 to £3 0 0 per week
Companions, not under treatment,	1 10 0 " 2 10 0 "
Fires in Bed-rooms, - - - -	0 1 0 per day.

NO EXTRA CHARGES.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
37, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Dejection of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c., and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in these complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their cure without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—37, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

JUVENILE CLOTHING.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.
Respectfully call the attention of their Customers to their present new and varied Stock of
BOYS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising all the leading Styles in
OVERCOATS, CAPES, WALKING AND EVENING DRESS, SCHOOL SUITS, &c.,
All of which M'B., C., and Co. can recommend with confidence.

Publications.

THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE, WEEKLY PAPER,
"THE SATURDAY HERALD,"
A First-class Weekly Paper, of Sixteen pages, the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 17th September, is now published every Saturday.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical,

THIRTY, DAME-STREET DUBLIN.

B. JHYAM'S NOVELTIES
FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

THE ALBERT OVERCOAT.
This is a close-fitting smart WINTER OVERCOAT, fits gracefully, and shows off the figure to advantage.
Gentlemen's, 20s. to 65s. | Youths' and Boy 25s. 6d. to 42s.6

In DRESS, FROCK, WALKING, and LOUNGE COATS, the Proprietor has introduced an entire new assortment, the design and manufacture of which cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Gentlemen's, 20s. to 60s. | Youths,' 15s. to 38s.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

89, GRAFTON-STREET, 89.

EDWARD MELMER begs respectfully to intimate that for the approaching season he has largely increased his Stock of Fine Gold Jewellery, Watches, and Electro Plate. In Jewellery will be found some of the neatest designs in Necklaces, Bracelets, Guard, Albert, and Drop Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Pins, Studs, &c.

WATCHES.
Gold and Silver Duplex, Patent Lever, and Horizontal Movements, by the best London and Swiss Makers.
Silver Horizontal Watches from.....£2 8 0
Gold do. strong cases..... 5 0 0
Silver London-made Lever do..... 4 0 0
Gold do. do. 8 0 0
All Engaged.
The above E. M. directs particular attention to, being the best value in the trade.

CLOCKS.
Paris and English made, from 10s. 6d. to 20 guineas.
E. M. solicits an inspection from intending purchasers of Wedding and Christmas Presents; in his stock will be found every novelty, at prices quite ten per cent. less than usually charged.
EDW. MELMER.

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND ELECTROPLATER.
Diamonds, Watches, and Jewellery Valued, Purchased, or Exchanged. Watches and Jewellery repaired. Hair Ornaments made to order.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS
Patronised by the Queen.
SAMUELS, 29, NASSAU-STREET,
Working Jeweller, &c.
A variety of Watches, Jewellery, and Fancy Articles, suitable for Presents, at remarkably low prices.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Long Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the Gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - - 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—TUESDAY, JAN. 3.

The English Funds have been again very firm in London, but have not fluctuated at all. Notwithstanding the fall on the Paris Bourse, and the near approach of the 4th of the month, and the Settlement in Consols; in this market Consols were quoted for cash at a sixteenth lower than for this account; for the latter, yesterday's price was obtained—not quoted for new account; New Threes brought yesterday's price for cash, this account, and the new account; no dealings recorded to-day in Local or Railway Debentures; Bank of Ireland Stock in good request at an advance of 10s: Hibernian Banks wanted; Nationals steady; Royals advanced ¼, and in good favour: City of Dublin Steam Shares, £100 paid, advanced £2 10s; Ship Building Shares, Glasgow Steam, and Dundalks, all inquired for; Carysfort Mines all paid for sale; the Scrip Shares wanted; Connorrees steady at last price; General Mines sellers; Mining Company of Ireland and Wicklow Coppers for sale; Consumers' Gas Shares declined 5s; Canal Stock steady; National Insurance for sale; Patriotics wanted, at last price; Ballymenas steady; Cork and Bandons for sale; Cork and Passage steady; Belfast Junction advanced an eighth; Drogheda steady; Kingstown Stock firm; Wicklows steady, at last price; Dundalks wanted; Cashel Stock steady for cash—for account an advance of 5s.' took place; South Eastern declined an eighth; Killarneys steady; Midlands advanced an eighth; Limericks steady; in Preference Shares the only dealings recorded were in the Dundalk Class A, and Cashel 4 per cents. at former prices; Wicklows and Droghedas No. 3, 5 per cents. are for sale.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	95¾
Account	95 ¾
New Threes, ...	95¾
NOON FUNDS.	
Consols, Money	95¾
Consols for Account, ...	95¾
New Threes, ...	95¾
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	95¾
Account, ...	95¾
New Threes, ...	95¾
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols, Money	95¾
Account	95¾
New Threes	95¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Bank Stock, 228½ 8; Eastern Counties, 58½; Great Western, 69¾ 70; Great Western Canada, 43¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100¼; London and North Western, 99¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38¾; Midland Stock, 110¾; North British, 63¾; South Eastern, 84¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95¼ 5; Turkish, 78 to ¾; Lombardo-Venetian, 2¼. Consols steady and firm, 95¾. Shares opened at about last night's closing rates, but improved and very firm, at an advance of about ¼ per cent.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(Daily News' City Article.)

Monday Evening.

The funds to-day showed sanguine firmness in face of a further important fall in the Paris Bourse. Consols closed almost same as on Saturday. The postponement of the meeting of the Congress, which has exercised a very depressing effect at Paris, is viewed with calmness here, owing to an impression that the impediments are of a character to bind the policy of France and Italy more closely with that of England. The demand for money to-day at the Bank, and elsewhere was brisk, but less pressing than last week, 2½ per cent. is general rate for choice bills. No bullion was taken from the bank to-day for exportation, owing to the announcement of the arrival of the large sum of £19,000 principally gold. There seems little prospect of any portion of these supplies stopping here.

(Times' City Article.)

Monday Evening.

The quotations from New York showed a more favourable tendency in the rate of Exchange. News from the River Plate of the conclusion of peace with Buenos Ayres, and a large and opportune supply of specie pro duced a good effect. Influenced by great discouragement on the Paris Bourse, the English funds opened steadily this morning at the closing quotations of the old year, and remained without movement throughout the day. The demand for discount has again been very active to-day, but there was less pressure than at the close of last week. In the open market the rates continued at fully 2½ per cent. In foreign stocks the principal feature is an improvement in Mexican, on the arrangements between the Juarez party and the United States.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—The Funds remain at yesterday's quotations, notwithstanding the dulness of the Paris Bourse; whence, however, prices come quoted at a slight recovery this afternoon. In Share Market very little doing, but prices generally firm. Railway Share Market extremely inactive, but steady.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—JAN. 2.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	shut
Ditto for new account 9th January, ...	95¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock	95¾
Ditto for new account, 9th January	95¾
Ditto for account, 8th February, ...	95¾
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid	44¾
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	5¾
Great Southern and Western, ...	113 113¾
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny) ...	7¾
Midland Great Western, ...	84¾
JOINT-STOCK BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland, £100 paid, ...	240 xd
National Bank, ...	61
Royal	23¾
STEAM.	
City of Dublin, 100l. paid	94
MINES.	
Connoree Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) 10s paid	17s 9d
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Consumers' Gas Company, £8 paid	9¾
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent, perpetual £10 paid, Class A	10¾ 4
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	90¾ 5

On Saturday's business commences at half-past twelve o'clock. The Stock Brokers' offices are closed on Saturdays at three o'clock.

Notice is hereby given that the Shares in the 14th January, Persons to be registered before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
3 per cent. consols.....						
Ditto Account.....	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	
2 per cent. stock.....						
New 3 percent. stock	95¾	95¾	95 95	95 95	95¾ 95	95¾ ¾
Ditto Account.....			95 95	95 95		
Bank Stock.....						

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—JANUARY 4TH.

Morning Tide 6-32. Evening 7-3.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
Cape of Good Hope (D) Constantinople, *via* Marseilles ...	Six p.m., Jan. 4.
America (Portland) (Q) ...	Ten a.m., Jan. 5.
Spain and Portugal (S), ...	One p.m., Jan. 6.
America (New York) (L I) ...	Six p.m., Jan. 6.
Newfoundland (G)	Ten a.m., Jan. 7.
Brazil, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres (S)	One p.m., Jan. 8.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles ...	Six p.m., Jan. 9.
America (New York) (S) ...	One p.m., Jan. 10.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and India (Bombay) (S). ...	One p.m., Jan. 11.
Constantinople, *via* Marseilles ...	Six p.m., Jan. 12.
America (Boston) (Q.) ...	Ten a.m., Jan. 13.
West Indies and Pacific (S), Spain and Portugal (S) ...	One p.m., Jan. 16.
America (New York), (S) ...	One p.m., Jan. 17.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and India (Bombay), *via* Marseilles ...	Six p.m., Jan. 17.
Constantinople *via* Marseilles ...	Six p.m., Jan. 18.
America (Portland), (Q) ...	Ten a.m., Jan. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., (S) ...	One p.m., Jan. 19.
America (New York and Bahamas) (Li)	Six p.m., Jan. 20.
Newfoundland (G)	Ten a.m., Jan. 21.
America (New York), (S) ...	One p.m., Jan. 23.
West Coast of Africa (Li) ...	Six p.m., Jan. 23.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles, Constantinople, *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., Jan. 25.
America (Boston), (Q) ...	Ten a.m., Jan. 29.
America (New York), (S) ...	One p.m., Jan. 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 1 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, December 31, amounted to 50,942 copies, making an average of 8,490 copies daily.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
ROTUNDO.—To-night—The Christy's Minstrels. To commence at Eight o'clock.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"Masks and Faces;" to conclude with the Pantomime of "I'm King of the Castle."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"The Miller of Whetstone;" the Pantomime of "The Man in the Moon;" to conclude with the "Dumb Girl of Genoa."

Auctions.

Owners of Property can have their Auction Advertisements inserted as below (if not exceeding Six Lines) for One Shilling. After Six Lines at the rate of Sixpence for every additional three lines.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD THIS DAY.

AT 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
Sale of New and Second-hand Household Furniture, &c.
To commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 23, NORTH EARL-STREET.
Extensive Sale of superior Household Furniture, pure Hair Mattrasses, Blankets, Quilts, Bolsters and Pillows, valuable Glazed Prints, large-size Chimney Glasses with brilliant plates.
To commence at 12 o'clock.

NOTICE.

Mr. D. SWEENY takes leave to inform the inhabitants of BANAGHER and its neighbourhood that he has been appointed Agent for the disposal of the Morning Edition of the IRISH TIMES,
And that he is ready to receive subscribers at the same price for which it is sold in Dublin—viz.,
ONE PENNY EACH COPY.
To be had on the day of Publication at Four p.m.

THE LONDON DINING ROOMS,
44, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET.
(Opposite Dominick-street.)

The Proprietor, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the great encouragement he has met with during the past year, begs leave to assure them that he shall continue to conduct his establishment on the most liberal terms, his charges being fixed at the lowest remunerative rates.

BENNETS, Minors. CHANCERY.

WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.

Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes; Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.

An inspection is respectfully solicited by
WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.

MRS. CAMERON begs to announce the arrival of all the leading novelties in Evening Dresses, Head Dresses, Coiffures &c., &c.
73, GRAFTON-STREET.

A. CAMERON begs to announce the arrival of a large supply of SILKS, which he has bought 30 per cent. under the usual prices.
73, GRAFTON-STREET.

DRAWING-ROOM AND EVENING SILKS,
S. OLDHAM and SONS solicit inspection of their Stock of New Silks, Glaces, Moire Antiques, Poult de Sole, Chines, &c.
They have also received a superb collection of Evening Barèges, Tarlatans, Muslin Robes, &c., Of the newest designs and colours.
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

DUBLIN CASTLE LEVEE AND DRAWING ROOM
SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SONS,
COURT TAILORS AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg respectfully to inform the Nobleman and Gentlemen requiring Uniforms or Court Dresses for the approaching Levee and Drawing Room, that they are prepared with a large assortment, for Sale and Hire, of the most superb Court Suits, complete with Hats, Lace, Ruffles, Swords, and Buckles. Also, Deputy Lieutenants and Militia Uniforms. An early application will oblige. Orders executed on the shortest notice.
December 29th, 1859.

THE VICEREGAL COURT.
THE DRAWING ROOM.
His Excellency will return to Dublin on the 16th January, 1860, for the Castle Season.
A Levee will be held on the 18th, at One o'clock, and a Drawing-Room on the following, the 19th, at Nine o'Clock.
MRS. AND MISS SIDFORD
Respectfully direct the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to the above announcement, and solicit their early and kind orders for the Drawing Room, on the 19th January next.
Paris Millinery and Court Dress Rooms.
No. 17, NASSAU-STREET.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
The Boys' and Youths' section of this Department is now abundantly supplied with New Garments, for Winter Wear, in all the best styles and newest fabrics, Ready Made.
BOY.' SWISS SUITS,
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS,
BOYS' DRESS SUITS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
BOYS' HIGHLAND CAPES,
With Trousers, Vests, &c., in great variety.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
WOOLLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
47, MARY-STREET.

THE FOUR GUINEA DRESS SUIT.
BROWNE AND PAYNE
Respectfully call the attention of Gentlemen about to order Dress or Wedding Suits, to their Black Dress Coat, White Marseilles Vest, and Black Dress Trousers, for FOUR GUINEAS.
This Suit will be furnished in a first-class manner, and will fully equal that charged Five Guineas by long-credit houses.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIERS,
12 & 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND 79, GRAFTON-STREET,

A match between a New York and Philadelphia steam fire-engine for 2,000 dols. has been arranged, the lofiest steam to take the money.

LIVERIES.
The style and excellence of the Fabric of our LIVERIES are acknowledged by the first Families in Ireland, while the prices are strictly moderate for Cash.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
CLOTHIERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, AND ROBE MAKERS TO THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF SAINT PATRICK.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4.

IN that touching and noble letter by which Lady Franklin conveyed her last wishes to Captain M'Clintock she enumerates the three great objects of the expedition:—"The rescue of any possible survivor "of the Erebus and Terror would be to me, as it "would to you, the noblest result of our efforts. "Next in importance is the recovery of the un-"speakably precious documents of the expedition, "and the personal relics of my dear husband and his "companions. And, lastly, I trust it may be in your "power, directly or inferentially, to confirm the "claims of my husband's expedition to the earliest "discovery of the North-East Passage." The last of these objects has been fully and satisfactorily accomplished. No one who reads the interesting narrative of M'Clintock can entertain a doubt respecting Franklin's discovery of the long-sought passage anterior to all others. The second object of the voyage of the Fox has also been accomplished. Relics have been brought home—sad and mutilated relics—one scrap of writing, which testifies for all time what Franklin had accomplished, and how he died before that fearful time when privation and sickness thinned his crew. This entitles M'Clintock to the reward, or the remainder of it, set apart for him who discovered Franklin's fate. Dr. Rae obtained £10,000 for his discovery of relics among the Esquimaux, and the limitation of the field of discovery. Captain M'Clintock is entitled to, at least, the same. But Lady Franklin, as the inheritor of her husband, is equally well entitled to the reward set apart for the discovery, not of Franklin's fate, but of the North-East Passage. She has spent her all cheerfully in this search. The widow—so long a widow without knowing it—has stripped herself of means for these discoveries. Need one word more be said? Need we use arguments when the heart tells us that the widow of Franklin must not suffer for a discovery which sheds such honour upon England and her seamanship?

The first object of the voyage—first in the estimation of Lady Franklin and M'Clintock—was frustrated No survivor has been rescued. One skeleton was found covering the letter which the loving man had brought with him as his most precious possession. Two were found, ghostly watchers, faithful to their post for eleven long years. No other fragments of mortality were discovered. Tales there were of a lone corpse keeping the helm of the Erebus—of some who dropped, one by one, by the sad sea shore—of others starving at the great Fish River, but not a fragment of all these was found.

Now, we have a few plain facts before us. Sir John Franklin's ships were provisioned but for two years, and they started in 1845. In June, 1847, when their provisions should be exhausted, Dr. King wrote to Earl Grey, and urged him to organise a *land journey* by the Great Fish or Back River, to its mouth. Again he urges this request in November; again in December, when, for the first time, Earl Grey deigns to write to him, directing him to address any application he may have to make to "My Lords" of the Admiralty! In February, 1848, he appeals to "My Lords." In March he complains that his letter has not been answered. In 1850, again, Dr. King urges a land expedition by the Great River, but "My Lords" will not institute a search. In that same 1850, forty white men were travelling Southwards upon the ice, and alive upon the Great Fish River. What amount of wealth should compensate for the remorseful thoughts which must exist in the secret breast of "My Lords," now that these facts are ascertained?

The red-tape of "My Lords" does not reach as far as Canada. It is satisfactory to know that the Canadians are fitting out an expedition for the ensuing spring. It will pass up Hudson's Bay to the head of Chesterfield inlet, and from that point, in ten days, will strike upon the Back River, and in light canoes brought with them, will pass rapidly down the stream and reach the very spot where these men were last seen alive. A search, carefully instituted along the river, must lead to the discovery of documents, and may lead to the rescue of some survivor. If Franklin's men were enabled to procure provisions between 1847 and 1850, some of them might be enabled to live from 1850 to 1860. The remark of all Arctic voyagers is, that man very soon becomes acclimatised. If Esquimaux can live at the mouth and along the banks of the Fish River, so can Europeans. What would we give for the rescue of one who could tell us of the rest!

It may be said that Mr. Anderson did travel down the great Fish River, and that Captain M'Clintock examined its mouth. Of Mr. Anderson's party Captain M'Clintock says, "they were not furnished "with the necessary means of accomplishing their "mission. Mr. Anderson could not obtain an in-"terpreter, and the two frail bark canoes in which "his whole party embarked, were almost worn out "before they reached the locality to be searched." Yet, with all this deficiency, Mr. Anderson found traces which proved, not only that some portion of the crews of the Erebus and Terror had landed at the Fish River, but that they had proceeded up it as far as Franklins Rapids. Here, evidently, a careful search has yet to be made. Captain M'Clintock did not proceed further South than Montreal Island, at the entrance of the Fish River. Most unfortunately, during the six days he was in the neighbourhood, the weather was impracticable, and one of his men was ill. Being so far from his depot, he was compelled to return, and then the discovery of the record signed by Fitzjames and Crozier, left him no alternative. Having achieved two of the special objects of his voyage, and believing the third to be impossible, his duty was to return home.

It is supposed that the boat found on King William Island, with its bow towards the ship, proves that the men from the Fish River had returned to the ships. If so, not a trace of these men remains between the boat and the ships, and Captain M'Clintock asserts he examined all this place so carefully, that nothing could escape him. Again, a boat might be drawn stern foremost on sledges just as well as by the bow. Nothing, in fact, can be deduced from it, but that two men were left there waiting for those who never came.

There is still a mystery hanging about one of the ships; whether "she drifted among the islands, or "was crushed and sunk by the ice, or burned by the "Esquimaux, is still unknown." Possibly the Canadian expedition may unravel all these mysteries, or the old Erebus may suddenly appear with all her records among civilised men. As it is, we long for some insight into the darkness of a story at once the proudest and the saddest of maritime adventure.

The *Times* on the possibility of there being no Congress:—

A rumour has obtained during the last few days that the much-talked-of Congress on the affairs of Italy may, perhaps, never take place. Of course, this is only the natural inference of the political and commercial world from the evident embarrassment of the French Emperor and the other promoters of the meeting. We may, however, say that at the present moment it looks as if there would be no Congress at all. Such a diplomatic Council presupposes some union of opinion among its members, for the most zealous upholder of the system scarcely claims that a majority of votes should bind any Power, or interfere with the organisation of any recognised State. A Congress is a meeting of independent Powers to give a moral sanction to some thing done or to be done by those who have a just claim to act, or whose acts, being already accomplished, cannot be reversed. It may recognise the enlargement of the Sardinian kingdom, although the States concerned may not approve the war of 1859. It may recognise the overthrow of the Papal authority in the Romagna, although the members expressly disapprove of people choosing their own rulers. But there its powers end, and no one will arrogate its right to bind the minority from aiding either the Pope or his subjects at their will. Hence it follows that, unless there is a hope of something like unanimity, it is of little use to meet at all. A Congress which can bind no one will be of little service when it exhibits five States voting against four, or some two or three protesting against a particular resolution. The moral weight of its decisions will then be small indeed, and they will form no part of the public law of Europe.

This unanimity will be, it is evident, difficult to obtain. Of the history of recent negociations we profess to know no more than is open to the world; but enough has been made public to enable a fair judgment to be formed as to the part which the different States will take. The most important result of the last few months is undoubtedly, the re-establishment of a good understanding between England and France, and the conversion of the Emperor to the views of the English Ministry. In using these expressions we do not mean to assert that any common action has been agreed upon by the two countries, or even that they will be found always in accordance in the Congress. We merely speak of the general concurrence of France in the principle proclaimed by England—that, the Italians having by the course of events been led to the substitution of new Governments for those hitherto in being, the accomplished fact shall be respected, and neither force nor undue influence used to restore the Papal and Ducal systems. This principle, it may be observed, is totally independent of the meeting of any Congress, and will, no doubt, be asserted, whatever may be the issue of the present negociations. But the knowledge that such a general agreement exists between the two countries was hardly likely to encourage the Continental Powers, which wish well to the expelled Sovereigns. Austria, who, in the midst of bankruptcy and threatened rebellion, still clings to her old policy, is, of course, indignant that the Emperor Napoleon should hesitate to carry out the Treaty of Zurich. The Court of Vienna, which ignores everything but rulers and armies, cannot understand the the interpretation which the Emperor Napoleon, at the instance of England, is about to give to the clauses regarding the restoration of the Florentine and Modenese dynasties. The Austrian thinks that when a Potentate agrees that he will make it take place, and is quite astonished to hear that the French Emperor is about to come forward with the Papal "*Non possumus*," to argue that the right of a people to choose its rulers is anterior to the rights conferred on a deposed ruler by any treaty, and that the stipulations of Zurich must be held to mean only that France recognises the Dukes as Sovereigns of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, should they ever be able to get back there. These principles are not likely to find favour with the Royal families of the Continent, or, indeed, with any Royal family whatever, and, though animosity to Austria has of late been the fashion in Russia, still enough of the old leaven remains to make the Czar hesitate at giving them the sanction of his consent. Probably, however, the Russian Court, in the consciousness of its own stability, would have been inclined to abandon the cause of these petty monarchs, and to give up the theory of legitimacy for the purpose of conciliating France and further humiliating Austria.

It is probable that among the German Courts the recognition of the Italian revolutions has made a still more painful impression. There is a similarity between the conditions of Germany and Italy which must make the fall of the Tuscan and Modenese Houses a startling fact to more than one ruling family. Prussia is said to incline to the English interpretation of international law, but the petty Courts, which have always leaned to Russia, and which by family alliances have gained in their turn considerable influence at St. Petersburg, must be strongly interested in the condemnation of so subversive a doctrine as the sovereignty of the people. If the great Powers should agree that the unity of a divided nation is a gain to the world, and that a legitimate means of obtaining this unity is to dismiss petty princes and add their dominions to larger sovereignties, the historical students of Central Germany might not be long in applying the doctrine to their own case. The minor princes of Germany feel that it is their affair when their Italian neighbour's house is burning.

The Pope has in the meantime been endeavouring to rouse the Catholic world. Romanism is now so completely the religion of decaying or stationary nations, that these efforts have had the very smallest success. Only in France is there to be found the example of a preponderating Power which professes to be guided by reverence for the Church, and even in France the feeling of the people is strongly against priestly assumptions. They may make use of the Church as a political engine, as an excuse for interfering in the East, or for arrogating a Primacy among the so-called Latin nations, but at heart every Frenchman above the rank of a peasant is glad to see a rebuke administered to the hierarchy. The pamphlet attributed to M. de Laguerronniere only expresses the feelings of French society, which was somewhat irritated that after the triumphs of Magenta and Solferino England should stand forth as the champion of Italian liberty, and France should be at work to restore the rule of priests and police. The French Emperor, with the support of his people, has been able to disregard the agitation of his own bishops, while the help to the Papal cause to be expected from Naples, or Spain, or Ireland, or Mexico is small indeed. The pamphlet, however, has been used by the Pope as means of escaping from the moral jurisdiction of Europe, and the other Powers favourable to Legitimist pretensions have been equally prompt to avail themselves of the same excuse. The announcement that France and England are in accord has disappointed the whole host of our ill-wishers on the Continent, and the courtiers who were prepared to see the maxims of liberty hooted out of court, to the humiliation of England, now dread that precedents will be established adverse to their own narrow and tyrannical systems. Not out of love to the Pope or Romanism so much as to those despotic forms of government of which Romanism is the religious correlative, are Austria, Russia, and more than one minor State now hanging back from the Congress.

Shall, then, the Congress be given up? By all means, so far as the English people is concerned. We do not want it—we have never wanted it; we have, on the contrary, looked upon it with suspicion, as involving assumptions inconsistent with international law. We have merely agreed to join it at the pressing instance of the French Emperor, who declared that it was necessary for the permanent solution of the Italian question. Should Napoleon be able to bring his *troupe* of Plenipotentiaries together, we will send our own; but, should he fail, the remark in England will be, "So much the better." All that will then remain will be to recognise the Central Italian State which has been formed out of the Romagna and the Duchies either as an independent kingdom or as part of the Sardinian Monarchy, to take our stand on accomplished facts, and to leave the Pope and his supporters to their remedy.

The *Daily News* on the Position of the Ministry with regard to the Reform Bill:—

Until very recently, anti-Reformers of every degree clung to the hope that ere the session of 1860 opened some crisis in foreign affairs, or emergency in domestic matters, would arise sufficiently grave to serve as a pretext for once more deferring a change in our electoral system. According to these worthies the system works admirably. Corruption by wholesale and in every variety of detail cannot be denied; but the practical upshot is, that every man of good family and good position can get into Parliament if he only has the pluck to run a certain risk; and what more is to be desired? Great communities are, indeed, without representation, and great classes of the very best of the people are without part or lot in the matter; but what signifies their discontent? They are hardly deemed worthy of being admitted to enrolment as volunteers; and as for being suffered to become voters, the notion is utterly hateful and absurd. The system as now constituted works well—too well for the working of it to be easily or willingly surrendered; and the country being tranquil, the people generally employed and parties well nigh balanced in the State, there seemed but lately to be ground to reckon on the acceptance of some plausible excuse for breaking the pledges given and promises made of a comprehensive measure of Reform. But the fear of an impending rupture with France is passing away; and even the chances of serious complications arising out of the contemplated Congress are grown faint and dim. Instead of heading a reactionary league of the Latin nations against England, Napoleon III. has broken off relations with Ultramontanism, affronted the Papal, royal, and imperial prejudices of legitimacy throughout Europe, and frankly accepted the antagonistic principle on which constitutionalism is founded in this country, in the Netherlands, in Sweden, Piedmont, and Spain. A new bond of amity and accord is thus likely to be established between England and France; and when France and England are at one, the world is tranquil.

Nothing can be more unpopitious to the sinister purposes of our anti-Reformers in high places than such a state of affairs. But with the devotion of bigots to a bad faith, they are busily resorting to partial devices for spoiling what they can no longer hope to prevent. They desire not only to mar the efficacy of the measure Ministers are bound to lay on the table when Parliament meets, but they are anxious to deprive it of all colour of earnestness calculated to rally anything resembling popularity. To accomplish these ends a notable suggestion has been made:—to divide the measure into two separate bills, one of which shall relate exclusively to the franchise, the other as exclusively to the redistribution of seats. Both, it is recommended, should be limited to England and Wales; and the subsequent introduction of similar measures for Scotland and Ireland ought, it is said, to be conditional on the success of these, and on the period of the session when they shall have been disposed of. By this means it is hoped that popular confidence and sympathy may be kept in abeyance, and that seeds of distrust between different sections of Liberals within the walls of Parliament may be gradually sown.

Proposals for the extension of the county suffrage to ten pounds, and that in boroughs to six pounds, would, it is feared, enlist an amount of popular support not easily resistible if made at once for the United Kingdom; therefore it is that the plan of division is in preference urged. Again, it is felt and feared that if made part and parcel of one and the same measure, it would be difficult to avert the forfeiture of many corrupt and nomination seats, and the recognition of certain populous and independent places as entitled to direct representation. This transfer of power from irresponsible to responsible hands is what the oligarchs and bureaucrats deprecate far more than any moderate lowering of the voting qualification. They cling to the notion that, in spite of any limited expansion of the constituent body, they will still be able to exercise a considerable sway over the returns for places of small extent. What they confessedly despair of doing is being able to browbeat or to buy really sound and substantial constituencies. There are already too many of these as it is, limited in fact though their number be; and the greater is the fear lest they should be multiplied. Better keep hoary Gloucester and innocent Wakefield, Pontefract the spotless, and Berwick the unbeguiled, to say nothing of the Ripons, Thetfords, Arundels, and Eyes, than hazard the creation of new boroughs, or the addition of freely elected members in either counties or towns. And our anti-reform antagonists in this struggle well know that, as things now stand, without the wave of national feeling caused by a Franchise Extension Bill the transfer of seats would have no chance of being carried. Let a Franchise Bill be brought in separately, and separately passed, and let another and a distinct Bill be then proposed of Disfranchisement and Enfranchisement, and it is clear enough what would come of the latter. In committee every item would be fought over with all the bitterness and inveteracy that characterises contests in which the combatants take an intense interest, and the lookers-on but little. In the general result the public would be deeply concerned; but public attention cannot be kept steadily fixed day after day, and week after week, on topographical or statistical comparisons. This is what the plotters reckon on; and in their generation they are wiser than honester men.

There is another inducement held out to Ministers to adopt this treacherous scheme, which is highly characteristic of the quarter whence it emanates. Its authors coolly argue that to pass one-half of a Reform Bill during the present session would be enough by way of redeeming the pledge given by the Whigs when they were seeking power; and that the necessity of carrying the other half in another session would be a sufficient pretence for retaining office in spite of hostile votes in the House of Commons. The transparent worthlessness and hollowness of such a plea cannot, however, pass unobserved. It was a sound and comprehensive Reform *Bill*—not the first of a series of broken and disjointed measures—that the people were promised at last general election. Of what that comprehensive and sound Bill was to consist, they were distinctly told by Lord John Russell before the dissolution took place; and to his definition of essentials the present Premier and many of his colleagues gave their public adhesion at the memorable conference which took place subsequently at Willis' Rooms. Disfranchisement of from five-and-twenty to thirty rotten boroughs, and the transfer of so much of the representation to large counties and towns, formed a leading feature of the plan then agreed to. As for the £10 county franchise that has been consented to by all parties, it can no longer, therefore, be regarded in any sense as a concession now to be made. At Liverpool, the other day, Lord Derby intimated likewise that he was no longer stiffnecked about the borough franchise, and Messrs. Henley and Walpole were, as we all know, ready months ago to propose a £6 qualification. It is too late, therefore, to think of peddling or paltering about that.

What will test the legislative skill and political sincerity of the existing Cabinet will be their mode of dealing with the old and new seats; but all confidence in them would be lost if they attempted to sever that question from the only one that will enable them to carry it—that of the extended franchise.

The *Times* on the Emperor Napoleon and the Irish Roman Catholics:—

It used to be said of Daniel O'Connell that he had two regions in his mind, one peopled by the brightest of angels, the other by the blackest of devils: and that the occupation of his life was the transferring of his friends and acquaintances from one of these regions to the other and back again. This is not the type of a character which either respects itself or is likely to succeed in securing the respect of others. A man of spirit and firmness, of candour and honour, attaches a reasonable importance to his own opinions; it is painful to him to retract them, and therefore he is not hasty to give them, and when he does give them the act is done with a moderation which admits of a retreat without discreditable recantation. There are men who praise till their highest commendation is utterly worthless; there are men who

The Irish Times

Fashionable Intelligence.

WINDSOR, JAN. 2.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen dined with her Majesty yesterday.

Her Majesty's annual distribution of food and clothing to about 660 poor persons of the Windsor and Clewer parishes took place to-day, in the Riding-house of the Castle.

At 10 o'clock, the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, proceeded to the Riding-house, to witness the distribution, which was under the direction of the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, the clergy of Windsor and Clewer, and the District Visitors for the relief of the poor.

The members of the Clothing Club (established under her Majesty's patronage) received at the same time articles of clothing according to the amount of their contributions (as on former occasions), with the additions provided by her Majesty.

After the distribution, the Queen, with Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the Home Park, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went out shooting, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Leiningen. In attendance were Colonel F. H. Seymour, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, and Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Keppel.

The Duchess of Kent and the Princess of Leiningen visited the Queen, at the Castle, in the afternoon.

Captain Grey has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Despatches were received at the Colonial-office yesterday from the Governors of the West India Islands, Bermuda, Falkland Islands, Vancouver's Island, and Canada.

The Duke of Hamilton passed through London on Saturday, *en route* to Paris, from Scotland.

The Duke of Rutland arrived in town from Belvoir Castle on Thursday morning.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury are entertaining company at Hatfield House. The noble marquis and marchioness intend to return to town on the 24th instant.

The Earl of Caithness has succeeded Lord de Tabley as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon are entertaining a select circle at the Grove, near Watford.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield are entertaining a select party at Bretby Park, Derbyshire.

The Earl and Countess De Grey are staying on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, at their seat, Broadlands, Hants.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and Mrs. Herbert are entertaining a large circle at Wilton House, near Salisbury, the guests including the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl of Clanwilliam, Count Strzelecki, Viscount and Viscountess de Vesca and Hon. Miss Vesey, Viscount Gilford, Lord Ashburton, Hon Sidney and Hon. Herbert Meade, Mr. Gerard and Lady Augusta Sturt, &c.

The Right Hon. W. F. and Mrs. Cowper are staying on a visit to Viscount and Viscount Palmerston at Broadlands.

The Earl and Countess of Craven and the Ladies Craven have left London on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, at The Grove, near Watford.

The Earl of Portarlington has arrived at Emor Park, from the Continent.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have been entertaining a select circle during the past week at Broadlands. The noble viscount and viscountess will return to Cambridge house on the 18th instant.

Lord Clyde, we *(Dover Chronicle)* are informed from an authentic source, will, in all probability, arrive in Dover from India by the overland route, *via* Marseilles, on or about the 15th January next.

Colonel Tottenham, High Sheriff of Wicklow, the Hon. Mrs. Tottenham, family and suite, have arrived at Woodstock, county Wicklow, from their seat near Llangollen.

Colonel F. H. Seymour and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby have succeeded Major-General the Hon. C. Grey and Captain Du Plat, as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince Consort.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Keating and family have left London for the Oatlands Park Hotel, Weybridge.

Mr. E. Greaves, M.P. for Warwick, and Mrs. Greaves, returned to town on Friday from the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone.

Army.

Intelligence has been received at Chatham from the surveying and exploring expedition of the Royal Engineers, despatched some time since to British Columbia, to be employed in surveying and engineering operations in that colony, the whole of the officers and men are in excellent health, and busily employed in the object for which the expedition left England. The working parties are occupied in opening up roads in the best parts of the country, erecting houses and buildings, and felling and preparing timber. Considering the large body of men composing the expedition, the party behaves exceedingly well, and complaints are almost unknown. At the date of the last despatch a numerous party were employed in the erection of a theatre at their head-quarters, Queensborough, for the amusement of the officers and men, all of whom exhibit a great taste for theatrical representations. The officers and men forming the surveying portion of the expedition have pushed forward into the interior, where they have to undergo numerous hardships, and enjoy a rough life. Each man is armed with a six-barrelled revolver, in case of being attacked. They have completed the survey of a considerable portion of the Oregon boundary. The climate is described as exceedingly healthy, very similar to that of England, without its drawbacks. The scenery throughout nearly the entire district is spoken of as being of the most romantic character. The men subsist chiefly on game, which is very abundant. Notwithstanding that everything is exceedingly dear, most of the men have contrived to save money, many of them laying by £80 or £100 per annum, considerable sums having been made by them in purchasing parcels of ground, and re-selling them at large profits.

Information has been received at the invalid depot, Chatham, that several ships are now on their passage home from India with sick and wounded and discharged troops.

LORD CLYDE'S FAREWELL TO THE 93RD.

A soldier, on his way home from India, sends us the following account of Lord Clyde's farewell to the 93rd Highlanders:—

MEAN MEER, 22nd OCTOBER, 1859.—Lord Clyde, on his way home, inspected the 93rd Highlanders at Sabathoo on the 7th inst. After the inspection, which was very minute, his lordship ordered Colonel Leith Hay, C.B., to form square, which the Commander-in-Chief entered, and gave one of his usual complimentary speeches, in the course of which he referred to the important and brilliant services of the regiment, commended its discipline and splendid appearance as it then stood on parade—in the national garb, of course. His lordship also touched slightly on the state of affairs in Europe, and told the men he should like to see them on their homeward march, as it is really disciplined and tried soldiers that England will require in the event of another war. He told them he had resigned his Indian command, and would shortly be going home, never again to draw his sword, after which the gallant veteran bade them all a kind and affectionate farewell. His lordship dined with the officers in the evening, slept over night in the station, and was afoot long before dawn on the following morning, expecting his movements would be unobserved, and that he could depart in his own quiet way; but that was not to be, for officers and men were equally alert, and had turned out to greet him with their "farewell cheer." The pipers of the regiment met him as he left his night's quarters, and played the "Campbells are coming" along the road, until the shrill notes of the pibroch became drowned amid the deafening cheers of the men, who had lined themselves along the road in front of their quarters, and by which his lordship must pass. The band played "Auld lang syne," and "Will ye no come back again?" and, being posted with the officers at the extreme point where their noble chief was to quit the station, they gave him the last three ringing cheers. His lordship acknowledged the compliments thus showered on him repeatedly, and is said to have been much affected by this demonstration of good-will and respect. I need scarcely remark that Lord Clyde will leave India with the universal respect of the army.

RECENT COURT-MARTIAL AT GIBRALTAR.

We have received a private letter from a correspondent at Gibraltar, relative to a court-martial recently held there upon Lieutenant Gilmore, of the Orion. Our correspondent's version of the affair is, we have reason to believe, strictly correct; he says:—"The officers of the squadron here have been thrown into a great excitement by the finding of a court-martial upon, and subsequent treatment of Lieut. A. H. Gilmore, of the Orion. It appears that the lieutenant was officer of the guard, and as such took the guard boat without asking the commanding officer's leave. It appears, also, that he gave an officer of the flag ship a passage, having to pass within a few yards of the Marlborough. When Lieutenant Gilmore returned to his ship, after pulling his rounds, he was, without an opportunity of explanation, placed under arrest, and had no opportunity of explaining matters until the court sat. The officer did not even know he was to be tried until some days afterwards, and only had the list of witnesses for the prosecution given him a few hours before the court assembled. The charges were:—First, that he "left the ship without the permission of the commanding officer, or officer of the watch." First part of second charge, "taking a boat without leave of commanding officer, or officer of watch." On the trial the commanding officer, said he did not expect to be told that the officer of the guard was going away, or that he required the guard boat after he (commanding officer) had turned in. The officers called as evidence said that it was not the custom to ask permission for the guard boat, as the boat was, by the station orders, appropriated to the officer of the guard, and therefore at his disposal. In the face of this evidence the sentence was, that he should be reprimanded on the first charge, dismissed his ship on the first part of the second charge, and acquitted of the rest. What followed is a still greater subject of surprise. On returning to the Orion from the Marlborough in one of that ship's boats, Lieutenant Gilmore was not a little astonished to be refused admission to the Orion, by Captain Frere's orders. The lieutenant then requested to see the captain, who, after considerable demur, came out of his cabin and ordered Lieutenant Gilmore to leave the ship immediately. The officer remonstrated, and said that all his clothes and bedding were on board, and that he had nowhere to go. Upon this the captain reiterated his orders that he should leave the ship immediately, and on the officer saying that he could not get on shore at that time, &c., Captain Frere ordered the officer of the watch to "see him out of the ship."

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected up to the 31st of December, 1859, inclusive.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the Depot of the Regiment is stationed.]

CAVALRY.

1st L. Gds.—Windsor.
2nd do.—Regent's-park.
R. H. Gds.—Hyde-Park.
1st D. Gds.—Madras; Cbury.
2nd—Bengal; Canterbury.
3rd—Bombay; Canterbury.
4th—Brighton
5th—Aldershott.
6th—Bengal; Maidstone.
7th—Bengal; Canterbury.
1st Dragoons—Dublin.
2nd—Newbridge.
3rd—Light, Dublin.
4th—Light, Manchester.
5th Lancers—Newbridge.
6th Dragoons—Bombay; Mdst
7th Hussars—Bengal; Cbury.
8th—Bombay; Canterbury.
9th Lancers—Exeter.
10th Hussars—Hounslow
11th—Birmingham.
12th Lancers—Madras; Maidstone.
13th Light Dragoons—Edinburgh.
14th—Bombay; Maidstone.
15th Hussars—Dublin
16th Lancers—York.
17th—Bengal; Canterbury.
18th L. Dragoons—Aldershot.
Military Trn.—1st bt., China.
Do.—2nd bat; Alde shot.
Do.—3rd bat; Woolwich.
Do.—4th bat; Shorncliffe.
Do.—5th bat; Curragh.
Do.—6th bat; Woolwich.
Do.—7th bat; Aldershot.
Gren. Gds.—1st bat. Wellington Barracks.
Do.—2nd bat; Windsor.
Do.—3rd bat; Dublin.
Coldstream Guards—1st bat. Portman-st. Barracks.
Do.—2nd bat; Tower of Londn
Scots Fusilier Guards—1s bat; St. George's Bks.
Do.—2nd bat; Wellington Bks.
1st Foot—1st bat; Madras, Colchester.
Do.—2nd bat; China; Birr.
2nd Foot—Cape of Good Hope Walmer.
Do.—2nd bat; Cephalonia.
3rd—China; Limerick.
Do.—2nd bat; Malta; Limerick
4th—Bombay; Chichester.
Do.—2d bat; Corfu; do.
5th—1st bat Bengal; Colchester
Do.—2nd bat, Mauritius; Pembroke.
6th—1st bat Bengal; Colchester
Do.—2nd bat; Gibraltar; Cork.
7th—1st bat, Bengal; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Gibraltar; Walmer
8th—1st bat Bengal; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Gibraltar; Templemore.
9th—1st bat; Shorncliffe; Limerick.
Do.—2nd bat; Corfu; Limerick
10th—1st bat; Devonport.
Do.—2nd bat; Curragh.
11th—1st bat; Aldershott; Fermoy.
Do.—2nd bat; Aldershott.
12th—1st bat; N. S. Wales Walmer.
Do.—2nd bat; Aldershot.
13th—1st bat; Bengal, Fermoy.
Do.—2nd bat; Cape of Good Hope, Fermoy.
14th—1st bat; Corfu; Fermoy.
Do.—2nd bat; Mullingar.
15th—1st bat; Jersey; Pembroke.
Do.—2nd b; Malta; Pembroke
16th—1st bat; Aldershot; Templemore.
Do.—2nd bat; Clonmel.
17th—1st bat; Canada; Limerick.
Do.—2nd bat; Aldershot.
18th—1st bat; Madras; Buttevant.
Do.—2nd bat; Aldershot.
19th—1st bat; Bengal; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Aldershot
20th—1st bat; Bengal; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Dublin.
21st—1st bat; Malta; Birr.
Do.—2nd bat; Aldershot.
22nd—1st bat; Dublin; Parkhurst.
Do.—2nd bat; Malta; Parkhurst.
23rd—1st bat; Bengal; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Malta; Walmer.
24th—1st bat; Bengal; Chatham.
Do.—2nd bat; Tower of London
25th—Gibraltar; Athlone.
26th—Dublin; Belfast.
27th—Bengal; Buttevant.
28th—Bombay; Fermoy.
29th—Preston; Chatham.
30th—Curragh; Parkhurst
31st—Bomb ay; Curragh.
32nd—Dover; Devonport.
33rd—Bombay; Fermoy.
34th—Bengal; Colchester.
35th—Bengal; Chatham.
36th—Devonport; Athlone.
37th—Bengal; Colchester.
38th—Bengal; Colchester
39th—Bermuda; Templemore.
40th—New S. Wales; Birr.
41st—Jamaica; Devonport.
42nd—Bengal; Stirling.
43rd—Madras; Chatham.
44th—Madras; Colchester.
45th—Bradford; Parkhurst.
46th—Bengal; Buttevant.
47th—Shorncliffe; Cork.
48th—Bengal; Cork.
49th—Barbadoes; Belfast.
50th—Ceylon; Parkhurst.
51st—Bengal; Chichester.
52nd—Bengal; Chatham.
53rd—Bengal; Chatham.
54th—Bengal; Colchester.
55th—Curragh; Devonport.
56th—Bombay; Colchester.
57th—Bombay; Cork.
58th—Aldershot; Birr.
59th—Cape; Athlone.
60th, 1st bat.—Bengal; Winchester.
Do. 2nd bat.—Bengal; Winchester.
Do. 3rd bat.—Madras; Winchester.
Do. 4th bat.—Winchester.
61st—Mauritius; Pembroke.
62nd—Nova Scotia; Belfast.
63rd—Nova Scotia; Belfast.
64th—Bombay; Canterbury.
65th—New Zealand; Birr.
66th—Madras; Colchester.
67th—Athlone; China.
68th—Madras; Fermoy.
69th—Madras; Fermoy.
70th—Bengal; Canterbury
71st—Bengal; Perth.
72nd—Bombay; Aberdeen
73rd—Bengal; Chatham.
74th—Madras; Aberdeen.
75th—Bengal; Chatham.
76th—Dublin; Belfast.
77th—Bengal; Chatham
78th—Fort George, Aberdeen.
79th—Bengal; Stirling.
80th—Bengal; Buttevant.
81st—Bengal; Chatham.
82nd—Bengal; Canterbury.
83rd—Bombay; Chichester.
84th—Sheffield; Pembroke.
85th—Cape; Pembroke.
86th—Gosport; Templemore.
87th—Bengal; Cork.
88th—Bengal; Colchester.
89th—Bengal; Fermoy.
90th—Bengal; Canterbury.
91st—Madras; Chatham.
92nd—Bengal; Stirling.
93rd—Bengal; Aberdeen.
94th—Bengal; Chatham.
95th—Bombay; Fermoy.
96th—Manchester; Parkhurst.
97th—Bengal; Colchester.
98th—Bengal; Canterbury.
99th—Bengal; Cork.
100th—Gibraltar: Parkhurst.
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat.—Portsmouth; Winchester.

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st West India Regiment—Bahamas.
2nd do. Jamaica.
3rd do., Barbadoes.
Ceylon Rifles, Ceylon.
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Good Hope.
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Canada.
St. Helena Regt.—St. Helena.
Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, Newfoundland.
Royal Malta Fencible Regiment—Malta.
Gold Coast Corps—Cape Coast.
Medic. Staff Corps—Chatham; Kent.
Royal Engineers, Chatham.
Army Hospital Corps, Chatham.

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depot Bat., Chatham.
2nd do, Chatham.
3rd do, Chatham.
4th do, Canterbury.
5th do, Parkhurst,
6th do, Walmer.
7th do, Winchester.
8th do, Pembroke.
9th do, Colchester.
10th do, Colchester.
11th do, Devonport.
12th do, Athlone.
13th do, Birr.
14th Depot Bat., Belfast.
15th do, Buttevant.
16th do, Templemore.
17th do, Limerick.
18th do, Fermoy.
19th do, Fermoy.
20th do. Cork.
21st do, Chichester.
22nd do, Stirling.
23rd do. Aberdeen.
Cavalry Depot, Maidstone.
do., Canterbury.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

Generals—Richard Blunt, Col 66 F; Sir Fred. William Trench, K C H.

Lieutenant-General—Nicholas Hamilton, K H, Colonel 82 F.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Rob. Dennistoun Campbell, C B, 71 F.

Majors—Ludford Harvey Daniel, 38 F; David Cooper, ret full pay, 17 F; Thomas Levet Metcalfe, ret full pay, 6 Vet Batt.

Captains—Walter D. Seymour, 17 Drs; Henry Exley Jones, 6 F; Thomas Rice, 36 F; Robert Whigham, 70 F; Robert Norman, Unatt; Henry Timpson, Roy Mar.

Lieutenants—Arthur C. Haymes, 8 Drs; James William M'Cormack, 28 F, killed in action; John Tayloe, h p, 77 F; Chas. Arthur, Gamlen, h p 8 Prov Batt Mil; Charles Pannach, h p Roll's Reg; Theodore von Sebisch, h p 7 Line Batt King's Germ Leg.

Ensign—Oliver Geo. Wynyard D'Arcey, 40 F; Louis Flavien Dufresne, h p Canadian Fenc Inf.

Surgeons—John Trench, M D, Staff; William Nelson Irwin, Staff; John Carnegie, M D, h p, 62 F.

Assistant Surgeon—John M'Gilp, Staff.

Navy.

A correspondence has taken place between the Admiralty and Admiral W. Bowles, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, relative to the papers which have been published in connexion with the case of the Princess Royal. In answer to questions from the Admiralty, Admiral Bowles has stated that those papers were published with his sanction, and he at the same time tendered his resignation in case their lordships disapproved the publication. The gallant admiral's resignation has been accepted by their lordships, and it is probable that Admiral Bowles will be relieved from his command at Portsmouth on the 1st of March next.

The following named ships were, on Monday, chartered by the War Department to receive military stores:—the Young Marquis, the Storm Nymph, the Mey Sprout, the Cherub and the Iris; the Llewellyn and Jabez; the Palestine for Barbadoes; and the Biton. The screw steam transport Sir William Peel, having shipped a complete attery of 9-pounder brass guns, and 200 tons of war stores at Woolwich, for China, on Monday proceeded to Deptford, to complete with Tower stores, &c.

The magnificent three-decker, the Howe, pierced for 121 guns, now in course of construction at Pembroke Dockyard, is so nearly completed that she will be ready by March next, and will be launched in the early part of the spring. The following are the chief dimensions of the first-rate, which is the largest vessel of her rating in the navy—viz., length over all, 300ft.; ditto between perpendiculars, 260ft.; ditto of keel for tonnage, 229ft.; breadth, extreme, 61ft.; ditto for tonnage, 60ft. 2 in.; ditto moulded, 59ft. 4 in.; burden in tons, 4,236. The Howe is the same length as the Victoria, recently launched at Portsmouth, but is of greater beam, and is also of heavier burden by 110 tons than the Victoria.

The following appointments were made on Monday at the Admiralty.—Capt. E. S. Sotheby, C.B., to the Conqueror, vice Capt. Wilcock, who has been superseded at his own request; Commander P. De Saumarez to the Dasher, vice Commander Hore, whose period of service has expired; John Moody Smith, promoted to be chief engineer; George J. Storr to the Nile, Frederick O. L. Patch, assistant-paymaster, to the Nile: Henry C. T. Medder and W. H. Martin, clerks, to the Nile; and Thomas Forder, assistant-clerk, to the Nile.

MILITIA.

The Waterford Militia Artillery will remove from Hasler and occupy quarters vacated by the Durham.

The Tipperary Militia Artillery will remove from detached forts in the Isle of Wight, and occupy quarters vacated by the Waterford.

Next Friday, a town meeting will be held at Birmingham, for the purpose of discussing the question of Parliamentary Reform, previous to the opening of Parliament. Mr. Scholefield and Mr. Bright will attend, and we understand that resolutions in favour of a substantial measure of reform will be submitted to the meeting.—*Birmingham Journal.*

HOUSEBREAKING.—On Sunday, it was discovered that the house of Mr. J. W. Innes, 60, Paterson-street, had been entered by thieves, who broke a pane of glass in one of the back windows, and forced open the shutters. The occupants are at present from home, and consequently it is not known how much property has been carried off.—*Glasgow Herald.*

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

Half-past Two o'Clock

INDIA.

The following telegram was unintelligibly transmitted to Mr. Reuter's office and he gives it under reserve:—

"PERA, DEC. 28TH—BOMBAY, DEC. 18.—2,000 rebels and their leaders, Mamoo Thactor Benenel and his sons, were made prisoners at the frontiers of Oude. The Begum escaped."

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the Papal Nuncio delivered to the Foreign Office as customary, a draught of what he intended to say on New Year's Day. He submitted not only a first, but a second draught, and ultimately his speech was comprised in less than four lines of the *Moniteur*. It is said that he wished to give a few hints about the condition of the Roman States, and the Romagna in particular, to the "Eldest Son of the Church," &c. His address is one of the most laconic in the congratulatory style on record.

There is some discussion at Paris whether the reference in the Emperor's reply to recognised rights referred to the Prince's reserve at Villafranca, but it is argued that the elect of universal suffrage who owes his sovereignty to the national will must have intended to admit that if the Pope and the Grand Dukes have recognised rights, the people of the Roman States and Central Italy have recognised rights also, which he intends to maintain. In the Paris correspondence of the *Times* it is stated that the sincere and consistent advocates of the English alliance are delighted at the change which has taken place in the language even of subordinate officials, in speaking of England and things English. This is faithfully imitated from what is to be observed in higher regions.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna says, the Emperor has announced his intention to dissolve sixteen regiments of cavalry, twelve of grenadiers, and six of cuirassiers, and to reduce the companies of ten regiments of the line fifty men per company.

The galliot Two Brothers, from Newcastle to Malaga, foundered on the 27th ultimo. Captain and crew (five in number) landed at Deal on Monday morning.

MARSEILLES, 3RD JANUARY.—Letters from Rome to the 31st ult., state that Cardinal Antonelli had announced that he would leave for Paris on the 12th January next, and that no counter order was yet positively known. In reply to the demand of the Financial Consulate, the Pope says he had received offers amounting to 12,000,000 Roman scudi, made by Roman Catholics, but that he had rejected them.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S LEVEE.

There was unusually few present at the Levée on New Year's-day; but on the other hand the unusual number of twenty-seven Protestant ministers attended. It is reported that the Pope's Nuncio drew the Russian Ambassador aside, and said to him, "I am afraid, your excellency, that henceforth the Catholic Church must rely on the sympathy of Russia."

NAPLES, DECEMBER 21ST.—(*Via* Marseilles)—The general amnesty had been deferred, but 50 individual pardons had been granted.

THE POPE AND THE CONGRESS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* regards the Emperor's Speech as confirming the principles of the Pamphlet. At the end of his short address he promises to do all in his power to re-establish general compliments in peace, and it is, therefore, scarcely possible he can mean to restore the Romagna to Rome, because that could not be done without war.

The *Globe*, in a leading article, alludes to the assurances just given to the Pope by the French Ambassador, and rather ridicules the notion that the Pamphlet was an unofficial programme, or intended to be so.

The *Globe* feels assured the Emperor Napoleon will fulfil the Villafranca contract, by laying before the Congress the project jointly adopted by France and Austria at Zurich.

REPRESENTATION OF THE POPE AT THE CONGRESS.

ROME, TUESDAY.—The Duke de Grammont has positively stated to the Holy See that the Pamphlet, "*Pape et le Congrès*" does not contain the programme of the French Government for the Congress. This explanation has produced an excellent effect on the Sovereign Pontiff, and hopes are entertained that his Holiness will not object to be represented at the Congress.

SPAIN.

MADRID, JANUARY 2ND.—Three vessels, sailing under the English flag, and carrying contraband of war, have been brought from Ceuta to Algesiras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Samuel Talbot is gazetted as Consul at Dublin for the United States.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London Banking Company, a proposition for appointing auditors was negatived, and the report was adopted unanimously. The reduction of charges, it was stated, had brought an increase of business. The dividend is £1 10s. per cent. for the half-year, leaving a balance of £143,000.

Lord Cowley left Paris, for London, on Sunday night.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon.

Prince Gortschakoff left St. Petersburg on the 27th ult., for Paris.

There was a report at Paris on Monday, that the Congress would meet on February 12th.

MAIL NEWS.

Intelligence has been received of the arrival at Aden of the Nubia, with following dates:—Shanghai, November 2nd; Hong Kong, November 29th; Calcutta, December 10th; and Madras, December 15th. The letters are expected in London, *via* Marseilles, about the 12th instant.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—12-5 p.m.—The Bourse opened better. Funds were first quoted at 68-65, but advanced to 68-65 (?). The last price of Rentes 68-75, and shows a recovery of 60 cents since yesterday.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JAN. 3.—Sugar—The market has opened with firm appearance, and sales, so far, have gone at very full prices. Coffee—No public sales, but good inquiry, and holders very firm. Tea—Moderate request; the firmness of holders check sales; common congou, 1s 1½d to 2d. Rice very firm. Saltpetre firm. Rum—The Government contracts, 102,000 gallons, is reported to have been taken in at 1s 10½d to 1s 11d. Tallow firm, without activity; on the spot, 57s 6d; January, March, 57s 3d, rather buyers; March alone, 57s 9d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, JAN. 3.—Sugar market very firm; 4,000 bags Mauritius sold at 39s to 41s 9d, and 80 hogsheads Porto Rico at full prices Rice—Good demand for all descriptions. Saltpetre rather quieter. Linseed—Small parcel Calcutta seed, to arrive, at 52.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JAN. 3.—7,000 bales sold, including 1,000 on speculation and export; market firm.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, JAN. 3.—No change to note in the tone of our market; no business doing. Prices at the same tone; there is no despondency perceivable on the part of purchasers.

HULL CORN MARKET.—Increased supply of English wheat not equal to the demand; and the little business done was at last week's rates. Barley—Slow sale, at 1s. per barrel lower. In peas and oats, little doing.

LEEDS CORN MARKET.—Large supplies of wheat; trade slow; and to sell rather lower prices had to be submitted to. other articles in limited demand.

LORD MACAULAY will be buried this week in Westminster Abbey. The sexton of the Dean and Chapter is busy to-day opening a grave for our great historian, not with Kings and Knights of the Garter, not even with Stephenson or Telford, but in Poet's Corner or the south trancept of the Abbey. He will lie at the foot of Addison's statue, and close to the grave of Isaac Barrow, one of the great Trinity of Cambridge men, Macaulya's own college. The historian will not lie far off Camden—almost the father of English History—nor far from what remains of May, the historian of the Long Parliament, and near to the remains of Johnson, Garrick, Sheridan, and Gifford, the editor of the *Quarterly Review*. He will lie facing the statue of the Poet of "The Pleasures of Hope," at whose funeral the noble historian helped (with wise selection) to bear the pall. The day of the funeral is, we believe as yet unfixed.

ARRIVAL OF ARMS IN QUEENSTOWN.—Within the past week an American vessel arrived in the harbour with a cargo of muskets for Garibaldi. On learning that this chieftain had resigned, the captain determined to remain here until further orders. The vessel is now in charge of the Custom-house officers.—*Cork Herald.*

CORK VOLUNTEERS.—The Government employes in this city are to be immediately organised into a rifle corps, on the plan of the volunteer movement in England.—*Cork Herald.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I have been much interested in the subject of the new bank, so ably advocated in your paper, and would beg leave to suggest the formation of a public joint-stock company, on the limited liability principle, with shares at a low price, say £1 each, to establish such a bank as would be suited to the mercantile wants. I am not myself in business, nor have I any connection with men of business, but I have a few hundred, which I might be glad to invest in a promising speculation, if my liability was limited; and there are, I am sure, a great many persons similarly circumstanced, who would willingly embark in a safe concern if there was a reasonable prospect of higher interest than can now be had.—Wishing you every success in your laudable efforts to promote the prosperity of this city, I am, sir, your obedient servant. CIVILIS.

Dublin, January 3rd.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—As you have, on more occasions than one, manifested a disposition to prevent the improper interference of those who ought to be the protectors of the lives and liberties of the citizens of Dublin, I feel it my duty to bring under your notice the very unjustifiable conduct of one of the constabulary during procession of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation yesterday. My son, a lad of sixteen years of age, who had never been in Dublin before during a Lord Mayor's Show, was quietly looking on at the interesting (?) spectacle, when he was ordered by the rabble who preceded the state coach to take off his hat, and "hurrah for the Pope." This he refused to do, when he was immediately attacked by the mob, his hat knocked off, and he himself violently assaulted. A policeman happened to be near him, to whom he applied for protection, but, instead of receiving it, he was collared, and nearly strangled by the man to whom he naturally looked for safety, and was marched off, under pretence of being taking to the police-office; but on second thought he was only brought a short distance, and then allowed to go about his business; which I very much regret, as, if it were in my power to identify the policeman, the matter should not be allowed to end thus, but should be brought before the proper authorities.

It is, indeed, an unhappy state of things when those who are paid for defending our liberties not only refuse to discharge their proper duties, but themselves become the unscrupulous tools of a party, and violate the peace which they are sworn to maintain. I enclose my card, and am, RUSTICUS.

THE LOANS OF 1859.

(From the *Times'* City Article.)

Annexed is a statement of the loans introduced during the year:—

Jan. 8.—£1,000,000 Victoria 6 per cent. Railway Debentures, at 107, and upwards.

Feb. 1.—£6,000,000 Austrian 5 per cents., at 80. Only a small proportion subscribed.

April 21.—£5,077,000 Indian 4 per cent. Debentures at 95, and upward. This loan was intended to be for £7,000,000, but the biddings at and above the minimum reached only £5,077,000.

Aug. 12.—£12,000,000 Russian 3 per cents., at 66½ stated to have been fully subscribed here, and on the Continent, but subsequently believed to have been taken only to the extent of a half or two-thirds, Russian officials having nominally subscribed for the remainder.

Aug. 23.—£5,000,000 Indian 5 per cent. Stock, at 97, and upward. For this loan there was a large excess of applications.

Oct. 25.—£423,000 Victoria 6 per cent. Railway Debentures, at 108, and upwards. In addition to this issue about £500,000 is believed to have been sold at an interval by private contract.

Dec. 5.—£620,000 Turkish 6 per cents., 62½.

During the year France has raised a home loan of £20,000,000 in 3 per cents., nominally at 60½, but, reckoning allowances, at 59½. Austria, also, has raised £20,000,000 at Vienna, and £7,000,000 in Lombardy, besides resorting to a surreptitious issue of 12,000,000 at Vienna. Prussia issued £4,500,000 5 per cents. at 95, and the various minor German Powers came forward for small amounts. Sardinia obtained £1,200,000 from the National Bank at Turin, and £4,000,000 from the public. On the other hand Dnemark has paid off £697,200, the balance of a loan of £800,000 contracted in London in 1840.

With regard to our own national debt £2,000,000 of Exchequer Bonds were paid off at a maturity in May last. Annuities to the amount of £306,000 per annum ceased in October, and on Thursday next the securities known as Long Annuities will expire, thus effecting an additional yearly economy of £1,593,500.

BANDON PIG MARKET, DEC. 31ST, 1859.—This was the first day of these markets, and notwithstanding the immense number of pigs which were brought at the Bandon fairs of November and December, there was a very good supply, but, probably from the circumstance of the next fair taking place on Wednesday, the 4th January, the attendance of buyers was very limited, and what pigs were sold were purchased by the few buyers resting in this neighbourhood, at 50s. per cwt.—*Cork Constitution.*

LONDONDERRY—THE MAYOR'S BANQUET.—On Monday, B. M'Corkell, Esq., J.P., was installed Mayor in the room of the late A. Curry, Esq., who was interred on Saturday. After the inauguration, a Crimean gun was presented to the Corporation by Colonel Hobbs, Commandant 4th Depot Battalion, Belfast, to whom a suitable address was presented. The banquet, which was on a scale unusually magnificent, was supplied by Mr. C. Thompson, Donegall-place, Belfast, who had the hall tastefully decorated. The following is the bill of fare:—First Course.—twelve soups—turtle, glacie; twelve fishes—turbots (lobster sauce), dishes soles, Codfish (oyster sauce), dishes haddock (do.); twelve removes—saddles mutton, haunches mutton, roast beef, corned rumps beef, fillets veal (ragout); twenty-four gros entrees—dishes chicken (bechamel), do. turkey (celery sauce), do. ham, do. tongue; twenty entrees—fricandeaux of veal (tomato sauce), sweetbreads (with mushrooms), dishes cutlets of mutton (cucumber sauce), timbolls of chicken, dishes tendrons (tomato sauce), vol-au-vent (ragout mellie). Second Course consisted of a profusion of game, removed by plum-puddings, mince-pies, &c. Dessert.—Tall cakes, grapes, apples, oranges, French pears, plums, figs, almonds and raisins, biscuits, &c. Mr. M'Cool, house-de corator, Derry, has completely renovated the hall.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

DROWNING IN THE FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL.—On Sunday morning, the body of a commercial traveller, named James Thom, who resided at 11, Florence-place, West Stanley-street, was found in the Old Canal Basin, opposite the head of Fleming-street. Deceased left his residence on the evening of Monday last, for the purpose of taking a short walk, but he never returned. His hat was found the following morning floating in the Canal, near the Possil Bridge, the wind, no doubt, having carried it in that direction. It is supposed that the unfortunate gentleman had intended to take a walk along the bank, and fallen into the Canal, which is quite unprotected at the spot where the body was found. We are informed that there is no lamp within 200 yards of the one side of the basin and 250 of the other. This state of matters should surely not be allowed to continue. The body was found carefully dressed, and bore no marks of violence. Dr. Millar made an examination of the body, and reported the case to the Sheriff's Fiscal.—*Glasgow Herald.*

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN GLASGOW.—We are glad to be able to state that New Year's Day has been ushered in in a very quiet manner indeed. About twelve o'clock on Saturday evening, notwithstanding the rain which was then falling, a number of thoughtless youths assembled at the Cross for the purpose of raising a cheer when the twelfth hour struck. The Tron clock, on such occasions, is not considered an authority, and, although in due course the wished-for hour was chimed forth by it, the crowd paid no attention, but waited with patience till the Cross clock *silently* announced the fact that the year 1859 was no more. Whether this clock objected to any such noisy demonstration on a Sunday morning, or whether its bell had been quietly muffled by some tricky individual, we do not know; but it is nevertheless, the fact that the crowd remained eagerly watching to hear the sound, until the minute hand had passed the hour, and then they dispersed, somewhat annoyed that the old Cross clock had failed for once in its duty. The city during yesterday morning was extremely quiet, and the bustle in the various police offices was not greater than on an ordinary "big pay" night. This is the more to be wondered at when we consider that rain fell during the whole of Saturday evening, which usually has the tendency of inducing people to take refuge in the spirit shop. No case of the slightest consequence occurred in any part of the city.—*Glasgow Herald.*

THE CASE OF THE HON. MR. ROWLEY AND HIS LATE WIFE.—The charge of perjury preferred by the Hon. Mr. Rowley against his late wife, for alleged perjury committed by her in the Court of Divorce, has been arranged, and will not be further proceeded with. At the adjourned hearing on Wednesday, before Mr. Paynter, at the Westminster Police Court, the charge will be formally withdrawn, counsel on both sides making a statement in explanation of the course adopted.

THE STORM.—On Friday and Saturday last the surface of the ice, which had covered all the roads and rivers was melted, and a great part of the snow disappeared from the fields. But on Sunday the frost was renewed, and continued until Friday night. The roads were almost impassable, and no pedestrian dare venture on a pathway at the outskirts of the town. The thick ice on the rivers had been broken by the previous thaw, and was carried down in large pieces by the swollen streams, so that it formed a broad and continuous line on each bank. Such was its force that it smashed and completely carried away a great portion of the wooden bridge over the Camowen. Against the parts of the structure that formerly extended over the adjacent field large masses of ice, like unchiselled tombstones, were piled up in hundreds. We regret that this most useful bridge has been destroyed, and we earnestly hope some means will at once be employed to have a substitute erected. Since Wednesday morning the weather has

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.)

In the number of the *Revue Contemporaine*, just published, an interesting article appears from the pen of a French naval officer of rank in the French navy, on the mode of recruiting for it. The object is to show—firstly, that there exists no reason for the French navy to be so considerable as that of England; secondly, that, in point of fact, it cannot be so from its want of a sufficient number of men; thirdly, that without giving greater development to the *personnel* it is of no use to increase the *materiel*; fourthly, that if the French navy reached only one-half of the British, there would be just cause for congratulation, whereas this is far from being attained in spite of all augmentations; and, fifthly, that the system of maritime inscription, excellent though it be in itself, is quite insufficient for the maintenance of the maritime forces of France, and that the deficiency must be supplied by calling to the service a greater number of men than are now required by conscription for the army. Instead of 2,000 yearly, as now demanded, the writer proposes to call out double that number, which he calculates would constantly give 26,000 men, exclusive of the maritime conscription.

The article, which is very well written, bears internal evidence of the knowledge the writer has of the subject, and may remove some notions as to the real maritime force of France. It tends to show that not only it would not be equal to the task of aggression, but would be insufficient to prevent it. A perusal of this paper suggests another reflection, namely, that there are some among the officers of the French navy, comprising the *elite* of the country, to whom nothing seems less desirable than a rupture between England and France.

In another article of the same number of the *Revue Contemporaine*, on the war between Spain and Morocco, I find the following rational and impartial opinion on the interests of England in this affair:—

"Perhaps people in France have not clearly understood the gravity of this question, and what importance England ought to attach to a solution in conformity with these interests. Gibraltar is the first link of the chain which binds the metropolis to the great Indias—the starting point of that train of English earth which by a gigantic naval and maritime way by Malta, Candia, Cortu, Suez, Perim, and the stations of the Indian Ocean attaches the extremities of the British empire. Clearly, England could not at any cost suffer a European Power to establish itself on the other side of the Strait, so as to command, and consequently destroy, the strength of Gibraltar. That line once interrupted, the British empire would not be broken, but it would be exposed to much danger; and who shall venture to say that, in the present state of the world, it would not be a catastrophe for civilisation? In matters of this kind we must dismiss all narrow views, and even get rid, to a certain degree, of the most legitimate pride, in order to regard the superior good of nations. We must have the courage to ask ourselves whether a momentary tenderness about certain national susceptibilities should be placed in the balance against the good which mankind at large must derive from their sacrifice."

A private letter from Konigsberg, in Prussia, states that the lifeboat recently sent to Dantzic by the Prussian Government gives much satisfaction. The boat in question is on the plan of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. The Konigsberg Harbour Commissioners have applied to the builders (Messrs. Forrest, of Limehouse, London) for estimates for constructing two lifeboats on the same design, the efficiency of which has been proved on the shores of several counties. It is stated that the boats of the Royal National Institution have, during the stormy weather of the year that has just closed, been instrumental in saving nearly 200 shipwrecked sailors. It would be well to be able to report at no distant period a similar satisfactory state of things on the coast of France, with its 900 miles of lee shore, and furnished with hardly any means to save life in cases of shipwreck.

The usual levee was held at the Palace of the Tuileries to-day, the first of the new year. People were naturally curious to know whether some scene like that which marked the first day of 1859 would be enacted. If the feeling which manifested itself in the French press a month or six weeks ago had still kept its bitterness, doubtless we should have waited for this day with intense impatience, and a hundred eyes would have been strained to detect the expression of the Imperial countenance when it came to the British Ambassador's turn to be addressed. Fortunately, however, all apprehensions of our representative being the unwilling interlocutor in such a scene had long passed away. Still people were curious about this ceremony, which is at once the torture of the glory of the Court hangers-on, and the curiosity now attached to the Papal Nuncio. Etiquette allows the Nuncio on such occasions to be spokesman for the Diplomatic Body; and many who know little, and care less, for Monsignor Sacchoni, were anxious to know how he should act a part which would puzzle a clever man in circumstances like the present. I hear, however, that everything passed off pretty much as usual. The Nuncio pronounced the same set phrases, the same faded compliments, the same commonplace wishes. The Emperor replied with characteristic tranquillity; he was happy to receive the compliments of the representatives of foreign Governments, and he seized the present occasion of repeating that he felt always the same regard for recognised rights; and that Europe ought to be persuaded that he would employ all his efforts to maintain confidence and peace.

This, I am told, was the sense or substance of the Emperor's few remarks.

The end of the present month is now said to be the period for the meeting of Congress. The day is not specified.

FRENCH OPINIONS.

M. Prevost Paradol publishes an able and witty article on the Pope and Congress pamphlet in the *Courier du Dimanche*. Some extracts from it will be read with interest:—

"What we cannot conceal from ourselves is that the author is a Catholic, and such a sincere and fervent Catholic, his devotion is marked with so much tenderness, that we foresaw from the first lines of his pamphlet that he had something sinister in store for the Pope. When Gulliver relates how he was condemned by the King of the Lilliputians, and how his sentence was being hawked about the streets, he adds, that from the very first words the people knew it was all over with him, as the preamble of the sentence indulged in unmeasured praise of the clemency of the monarch, and that was the usual formula which preceded the most terrible condemnations. The history of our country proves that those of our kings who have been most formidable against the Holy See were at the same time very zealous Catholics, and, in point of fact, it is requisite to be, or at least to appear, a very staunch Catholic to be more so than the Pope himself."

M. Paradol proceeds to give an analysis of the pamphlet, from which he infers that the author of the said pamphlet acknowledges the Papacy to be an evil, but a necessary evil which it is sufficient to restrict within the narrowest limits. In the interest of Catholic nations and of the dignity of their supreme Pontiff the bad government from which it is thought expedient to free the Romagnas is allowed to prevail in Rome. M. Paradol proceeds as follows:—

"According to the pamphlet the question is therefore definitively settled. Rome cannot escape her fate (says the author, in a kind of *ex-cathedra* style); it is the sentence of civilisation, of history, of God himself. Is it so very sure that the question is settled? Yes, but only on one condition, without which nothing can be done. It is this, that Rome accept that singular sentence, that the Romans will have a more exclusive taste than they have hitherto shown for procession, museums, and the prospective contemplation of the realms of eternity; that they shall keep as quiet in there oasis as the stags and antelopes in their cages in the Zoological Gardens; and lastly, and, above all, that to preserve the peace in said oasis will not require the perpetual presence of 10,000 Frenchmen, keeping guard over them with fixed bayonets."

M. Paredol then proceeds to criticise the pamphlet with his quiet sarcasm, and reminds the author that what he proposes is in flagrant opposition with the assurances given by the Emperor (through M. Rouland) to the bishops, and then upbraids the *Univers* and the priest party for putting their faith in princes and worshipping the tempter. By the following anecdote, which concludes his article, he quaintly expresses his satisfaction that the adulation and cringing of the priest party have met with their deserts:—

"I have read in a very curious narrative of an English traveller in the East Indies that one of the petty local rajahs had no greater delight than suddenly to destroy those who had over-flattered him. He allowed himself to be worshipped, and looked with complacency on those who bent lowest before him, but he now and then would start up, put his foot on the neck of his prostrate flatterer, and kick him out of his presence chamber. It was his way of restoring the equilibrium and avenging human dignity. I don't even know the name of this insignificant rajah, and thank Heaven there is no chance of our ever meeting. But in this part of his conduct there is a certain grandeur which I can appreciate, and for which across the distance that separates us I heartily compliment him, regretting the while that I cannot compliment him on anything else."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, DEC. 30.—Prince Metternich, a few days ago, requested Count Walewski publicly to disavow all knowledge of the pamphlet entitled "*Le Pape et le Congrès*," but he must have declined to do so, as a very unfriendly feeling towards the French Government now prevails here. The word "dialoyalty" is freely used, and the conviction expressed that the Emperor of the French will have cause to rue the day on which he ordered a pamphlet to be written, "which must necessarily give offence to every Roman Catholic." During the last few days I have had many opportunities of hearing the opinions of devout Catholics in regard to M. de Laguerroniere's work, and almost all of them have spoken favourably of it, it being well known here that no country in Europe is worse governed than the Papal States. Very many Catholics in this city think that the spiritual power of the Pope would be greater if his temporal power were less, but the Jesuits are almost beside themselves if such an opinion is expressed in their presence. A violent Ultramontanist of my acquaintance declares that the Pope will be little more than a Christian Dalai Lama if M. de Laguerroniere's "infamous plans" are carried out. The *Volksfreund*, the *Univers* of Austria, thus speaks on the subject:—

"As we well knew what kind of sympathy was felt for his Holiness in French Governmental circles, and what projects were likely to be brought forward in Congress, it is not so much the object proposed which shocks us as the way in which it is to be effected. The pamphlet is the expression of the most bitter scorn for the mission of the Church and for the position of its head, and it is evident that this mighty, this richly endowed mind (Louis Napoleon's) has, after due consideration, resolved to risk a conflict with Rome."

The Austrian Government professes to be opposed to Napoleon's plans in respect to Rome "because the principle on which they are based is so exceedingly dangerous;" but the truth of the matter is that the Imperial Court sees with dismay that it is in imminent danger of losing the whole of its influence in the Italian peninsula. The object of Austria in concluding a concordat with Rome was to secure the support of the Church, and she now discovers that the pillar on which she expected to be able to lean is so much decayed that it is nodding to its fall. It is generally believed that Count Rechberg will not attend the Congress unless the French Government disavows the new pamphlet, but Austria has no choice but to do as she is bid by France.

The *Wanderer* says that the Conservative Powers "must" attend the Congress, as they can only hope to attain their ends in a peaceable way. The Governmental organs of the press attribute the decline of the Rente to the bad impression produced by M. de Laguerroniere's pamphlet on the French nation. Addresses to the Pope have for some time been lying in the sacristies of the Vienna churches, but fewer signatures than was expected have been attached to them.

*(Austria and Rome are probably meant.)

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The Milan correspondent of the *Times* gives a report that Count Cavour will resume office as first Minister, as well as take part part in the Congress, and adds:—

"But if the Italians will probably have to do without this hoped-for gift, they may be agreeably surprised by the return of Garibaldi to service. The gallant General has not yet been able to move from Fino, but he has been called to Turin for the 28th by special order of the King. If the interview which is to take place should lead to the desired result, and Garibaldi be placed again in command, it would contribute more that anything else to revive the Italian movement. It would be the best pledge that the fatal charm had been broken, and that the Italian movement had entered again on a healthy phase.

"And this will be the personal work of the King. The Constitution places him beyond responsibility, and this was the cause that he played in the eyes of Europe a secondary part in the Italian movement, and yet nothing can be more wrong. He is the heart—the centre of the whole Italian movement, and a popular instinct has divined it. Although not what is commonly called a politician, he centres in himself, as it were, the cause. Neither Cavour nor any one else could have done anything had it not been for the firm resolution of Victor Emmanuel to sacrifice everything to the service of the cause. It was this which overcame all difficulties, and which placed him as a model for all Italians. It was in him that people trusted in these latter times, for they knew his heart and sincerity.

"It seems that they have not trusted in vain. It was to his will that they owe the nomination of Cavour, and he now calls Garibaldi from his place of retirement. If the first will do a good deal to check Mazzinian agitation, the second will infuse new spirit into the people."

GARIBALDI.

The following letter from Garibaldi suggests the organisation of a national militia in Italy. It is dated "Fino, Dec. 18," and is addressed to the Deputy Maltuchini:—"Exert," he says, "all the influence of your patriotic word towards the increase of the National Guard; let it become an addition to or reserve for the army; and if the law by which it was originally organised is insufficient, let the law be stretched to the full extent of our present want.

"First, we must have its numbers increased as much as possible.

"Secondly, it must be divided into three categories:—the *sedentary*, or veteran militia, consisting of old men destined to the service of the towns; the *active* militia, which might do duty in the environs of the towns, could garrison fortresses, &c.; and *mobile*, or movable militia to whom all those men should belong who, without being actual soldiers, might be capable of taking the field with the regular troops in case of need. This third category should immediately embrace all the numerous officers and soldiers who for any other but a dishonourable motive, happen to be now out of employment.

"The men of the third category should receive, if they need it, some subsidy or indemnity, which ought, however, to be something very different from a regular pay or stipend. Patriotism would easily put up with the modicity of such a subsidy. I have myself served the popular cause in America for a period of 14 years without any remuneration whatever. There can, you know, be no luck of men to offer their free services to their own country.

"It would not be difficult, out of select national militia, to form corps of mounted Guides, as we managed in the late war, such light skirmishers being found greatly more useful than any expensive and unwieldy regular cavalry—at least for all the purposes of Italian warfare. The Zouaves and the Hunters of the Alps have very lately shown that it is quite possible to fight very excellently without being choked by a stock or stiffed with tight lacing.

"A national armament, such as I conceive it, would just suit the highly patriotic soul of Ricasoli; and if he makes himself the promoter of it, there will be no man unwilling to help, applaud, and imitate it. Do that, my dear friends, and I assure you God and the Congress will then be with us.

"G. GARIBALDI."

PRO-SLAVERY FANATICISM IN THE AMERICAN UNION.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says that the following incendiary handbill was received a few days since "by a highly respectable citizen, an American by birth, a patriot and a Christian, to whom it was addressed through the Post-office. The envelope was post-marked Montgomery, Alabama, Nov. 25. The carrier who delivered it remarked to our informant that he had several others of the same appearance addressed to other persons in his beat. It is probable that a large number of the same have been forwarded to different places at the north and west."

(Confidential.)

"To the Irish Friends of the South in the Northern Cities.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS,—You who have always been true to the constitution and the South—who have never degraded yourselves to the level of the African race, as the dirty free-soilers do—you are aware that the borders of Virginia have been profaned by the thread of the free-soil assassin. The south looks to its Irish friends in the large free cities to effect a diversion in its favour, and for this purpose the United Constitutional Irish Association has been formed, of which some of you are (and doubtless all will be) members. In the great cities prominent free-soilers and abolitionists own large factories, stores, and granaries, in which vast sums (made out of the south) are invested. This fact furnishes a means of checking their aggressions on the south; and the Irish friends of the south are relied on to make the check effective. Property is proverbially timid. Whenever a hay-stack or cotton gin is burned at the south by free-soil emissaries, let a large factory, or a plethoric store, or an immense granary, in New York or Boston, be given to the flames. To make this course safe, your association must be true to itself and its principles; method, caution, your double secrecy, will insure the safety of the actors. Southern gentlemen will be constantly among you, amply supplied with means to remove those whose patriotism has subjected them to suspicion. Besides, many friends will be found both among southern steamers' crews, railway conductors, and the police. In fact, you will find friends and funds on every hand. Be energetic, therefore—go at once to your foreman, and see if he cannot introduce you to the association, if you are not a already a member; let us urge you to disseminate among your fellow-labourers the idea that you have not wages proportioned to the present high scale of prices. When once the mass of your countrymen are filled with the notion that the free-soil capitalists are withholding the price of Irish labour, while trying to incite the negro of the south to rebellion, it will be easy enough to gather large mobs of your brethren, and when large mobs assemble, warehouses may be burst open or fired. Be careful, however, that only the property of abolitionists is harmed; everywhere protect those who are friendly to the south and true to the constitution. Irishmen! the south relies on you. Depend on it, that for every dollar's worth of injury to our enemies in the northern factories, &c., &c., by riot or the torch, the south will amply compensate, and, besides, furnish you a safe refuge and a homestead. Remember to apply at once to your foreman, for particular instructions. If he should not be able (which is not likely) to inform you, show this privately to some Irish gentleman of intelligence, after ascertaining his feelings towards the south. Thousands of copies of this confidential circular will be sent by Irish people of the south to their friends in the north.

"November 23, 1859. "THE COMMITTEE."

An American letter says:—"A cause is coming on in the English Divorce Court which will be of the greatest interest to our world. Mrs. Trelawney, la Comtesse de Beauregard, formerly Mrs. Howard of London note, is about to plead for a divorce, upon plea of neglect and desertion—the allowance of £3,000 a year, made by marriage settlement upon the husband, being considered exorbitant for expenses incurred wholly in travelling abroad."

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Mr. Campbell, the chairman of the Great Eastern, has written a letter, in which he explains the past policy and present position of the undertaking. He gives the narrative already known of the great project and the subsequent delays, and continues:—"The work necessary to render the vessel fully competent to undertake a long voyage, embracing the requirements of the Board of Trade, cannot involve any heavy amount, and that for anylaches of the contractors, the company hold good and valid security.

"It was always a matter of notoriety that the Great Eastern was constructed as the pioneer of a new system of ocean steam navigation, and that the full advantages of such an important innovation could not be realised by working the vessel singly, but that, if successful, she should eventually be combined with a line of similar vessels, with such modifications and improvements as experience might show to be necessary, with feeders for the various Eastern markets.

"With the exception of the accident off Hastings, which in no way affects the soundness of the principles involved in the construction of the great ship, or warrants any diminution of the confidence displayed by the public when she anchored at the Nore, she has, as far as personal experience has furnished grounds for an opinion, realised the expectations generally entertained by the projectors; and unless we look for explanation in the misrepresentations or exaggerations of interested parties, and probably to the want of concord even in your own camp, it is impossible to comprehend how the shares, which stood at par when the vessel was, to all intents and purposes, an untried experiment, should be now at a depreciation of half their value.

"My confidence in the undertaking remains not only unshaken, but confirmed by experience; and I look forward, without any misgiving, to her forming, at no distant date, one link in a great chain of communication which will diminish by one-half the time now occupied in distant ocean voyages, and be a source at once of advantage to the public and of profit to those more immediately interested."

A general meeting of the company is to be held on January 11.

The following letter has been addressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Mr. Campbell:—

"Downing-street, Dec. 5, 1859.

"My dear sir,—If I rightly understand your letters of the 30th and 2nd, you have not failed yourself to perceive that there are reasons which must prevent the Government, at the present moment, from entertaining any proposal for the employment of the Great Eastern. Among these reasons are the intention to propose the renewal of the select committee on subsidies, the general duty of the Government to avoid anticipating the judgment, or fettering the hands of Parliament, in a matter which it has taken under special consideration the heavy demands from other sources upon the Treasury; and, lastly, the as yet incomplete condition, according to documents in the public journals, of the Great Ship herself. The questions, what are the claims of the old ocean route compared with that by the Mediterranean, and again with the Isthmus of Panama, deserve a more open and careful inquiry than can well be undertaken by a Minister or a department in the course of its ordinary duties. I hope they will receive this full examination at the hands of the committee. You ask for an assurance that no new fixed subsidy shall be given for Indian or for Australian service, until the result of the Great Eastern voyage shall have determined certain questions. My answer is that it is the desire, and so far as it depends upon them, the intention of the Government, to avoid all engagements which might embarrass and prejudge the future, until they themselves, and until Parliament shall be in a condition to take a comprehensive view of the whole subject as to routes, as to cost, and the mode of meeting it, as to the proper object of subsidy from the Government, and as to its effect upon the competing enterprise of private parties, and upon the mastery of difficulties and improvement of steam navigation.—I remain, my dear sir, faithfully yours, (Signed) "W. E. GLADSTONE.

"R. J. R. Campbell, Esq."

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—War Office—Mr. John Anderson, inspector of machinery in Woolwich Arsenal (salary £400, rising to £700), has been appointed resident superintendent of the Royal gun factories, Woolwich—salary £1,000 a year; Mr. Ellis Hart Torriano Houlton has been appointed a temporary clerk in London, and passed his examination; Mr. Frederick Jenkins Smith has been appointed a temporary clerk in London, and passed his examination. General Post Office—Mr. James Baggs has been appointed a clerk at Mallow, and passed his examination. Stationary Office—Mr. George Freemrn Allen, Mr. Edward Bryan, and Mr. John M. Caler have been appointed clerks, and passed their examination. Customs—Mr. J. Brock has been appointed a clerk at Greenock; Mr. Elyder Rees has been appointed principal coast officer at Ferryside, in the port of Llanelly; Mr. Frederick A. Miall has been promoted from sscond to first-class landing waiter at Liverpool; Mr. Mayfield Bradshaw has been promoted from second to first-class locker in London. Inland Revenue Department, Excise Branch—Mr. James Barnett, officer of Evesham division, Worcester collection, has been appointed to Pershore division, Worcester collection; Mr. Lawrence Coombs, officer of the Banbury first ride, Oxford collection, has been appointed to Evesham division, Worcester collection; Mr. Peter Langford, superviser, Devizes district, Dorset collection; Mr. Henry Deary Rix, superviser, Deddington district, Oxford collection, has been appointed to Devizes district, Sarum collection; Mr. Frederick Widenham, examiner, has been appointed supervisor of Deddington district, Oxford collection. Ircland—Mr. Samuel F. Bole has been appointed to a clerkship in the Registrar of Deed Office, Dublin, vacant by the resignation of Mr. William Ward.—*Civil Service Gazettee.*

EXTRAORDINARY SWINDLING BY A WOMAN.—About fifteen months ago an industrious, well-to-do-broker, residing in Lincoln, had the misfortune to lose his wife, leaving him a widower, with five children, whose ages varied from eight to twenty years. About a month after the death of his wife, Mr. Taylor, the broker, was visited by a lady, who chose goods to the amount of about £15, which she directed should be sent to a house in Lincoln, which she had lately taken. A few days after the lady paid another visit to the shop, and ordered articles which necessitated a visit to the house of his customer by the broker. The intercourse between them increased, and the lady, who said her name was Cooper, informed Mr. Taylor that she was a widow, with two children, and an annuity of £40 per annum, and that she had lately received a communication from the Court of Chancery, informing her that she was heiress to an immense property in Scotland, and that a few preliminaries were necessary, which would cost a few hundred pounds, before she could take possession of her property. The trap was so well laid that the victim fell into it at once, offered her his hand and heart, telling her he had about one thousand pounds, which was at her disposal. Notwithstanding the cautions of intimate friends, they were married. A loan was raised upon some freehold property, and with the money she said she commenced proceedings. Anxious to get her husband away from the surveillance of his relatives and friends, Taylor was induced to leave Lincoln, selling at great loss all his goods, and removed to Boston, where he took a house in the High-street. The news of Taylor's good fortune was sood known in Boston, and every one was congratulating the fortunate husband of the millionaire. A large steam flour mill and other property, belonging to the executors of a gentleman lately deceased, was offered for sale by public auction, and purchased at a cost of £4,000, and so universally believed was the tale of the Chancery suit that not a farthing was asked as deposit. Several months elapsed, and several hundred pounds were expended in what Mrs. Taylor called preliminary law proceedings, and the husband began to be impatient. Mrs. Taylor then went up to London, and returned with a document purporting to be a certificate from the Lord Chancellor that she was heiress to "the Gordon property." To this document a large seal was affixed, which she declared to be no less than the Chancellor's seal. This wonderful document was shown, and the tidings of it spread like wildfire. Matters passed on, and the lady continued to draw money with reckless profusion from her easy husband, assigning most extraordinary reasons for the outlay. On one occasion she pretended that she had received a letter from her bailiff in Scotland announcing that certain repairs were required at one of the farms, which would cost £70. Various other expenses kept coming in, and "stamps to documents" appeared to be an interminable item. During all this time Mr. Taylor was quite unsuspicious that he was being imposed upon. He went round Boston, describing in glowing terms, the beauty of his estate, and invited friends to spend next autumn in fishing and grouse shooting. At length the bubble burst. All the hard earnings of Taylor being spent, he angrily demanded of his wife that he should see the solicitors and receive some portion of the fortune. On Monday week the pair started for London, and Taylor discovered that he had been imposed upon. Many parties are victimised, and one who lent money upon "plate" found, on opening the chest, a box of stones and rags. The Lord Chancellor's document had the impression of a half crown attached, and is, of course, a gross forgery. The superintendent of police at Boston has had a warrant for the apprehension of Mrs. Taylor put into his hands on a charge of swindling, and on Wednesday she was found in London, having just given birth to a son and heir. She has since been removed to Boston, and will, in all probability, be brought before the magistrate next week.

REWARDS FOR ASSISTANCE ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The French Government has awarded a second class gold medal to Capt. Jenkins, of the English vessel Bacchus, for taking on board the crew of the French merchant ship the Josephine, which was in a sinking state. The British Government, on its side, has just presented Captain Moreau, of the French merchant ship Vasco de Gama, of Marseilles, with a handsome telescope as a reward for his courageous devotedness in saving 64 persons from the wreck of the English vessel, the Shah John.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

[THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:]

MR. CARDWELL AT OXFORD.

Mr. Cardwell, and Mr. Langson, were yesterday at Oxford. Alluding to Ireland, Mr. Cardwell spoke of the rapid improvement of the country. Irish Railways, he described as generally superior to those of England. Besides the fact that crime was diminishing, and the poor rates rapidly falling, there was in Ireland a universal thirst for education, which was calculated to raise the people, and the whole tone both of the country and the Government. There were difficulties with regard to the Government of Ireland, but he suggested that by placing ourselves as much as possible in the point of view of the people who are principally interested, we shall best encourage a similar feeling in the Irish people, and induce them to look at all imperial questions from the same point of view as ourselves. Mr. Cardwell was not sanguine as to our getting rid of the Income Tax. On the question of Reform, he said that if the bill were a firm, judicious, and righteous measure, it would receive an amount of general support, very different from the excitement and strife which marked the advent of the first Reform Bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Gilbert retired from the position of general manager of the London and Westminster Bank, which he has held since 1834. He will be recommended to a seat in the direction at the next meeting.

According to a telegram from Cadiz, the total export of sherry for the past year has reached 45,919 butts, against 28,729 in 1858, and 50,707 in 1857.

The *Times* notices in a leader, the change of tone which some of the Irish papers have undergone, in speaking of the Emperor of France. A little while ago when the Emperor was believed to be hostile to England, he was their idol, but the post of the deliverer of Ireland, and the chastiser of England, is once more vacant.

The publication of the official papers on the Princess Royal took place at the sole instigation of Admiral Rowley, and he at the same time tendered his resignation, in case the Admiralty disapproved the step. The *Times* now announces that the gallant admiral's resignation of his command at Portsmouth has been accepted.

The *Times* contains a narrative of the carrying off of a young man of good family, by the police of Naples. His mother is an Englishwoman. His arrest was calculated upon as certain to send the desired vibration of terror throughout the city. No one dare to ask who has carried him off, or to ask where. The *Times* remarks that unless Francis II. changes his policy, Naples will certainly change her dynasty.

SHIPPING CASUALTY.

QUEENSTOWN, TUESDAY.—The Cumberland, from Cork to Milford, on rounding Bar Rock on last evening, got into collision with the Austrian brig Piero, hence for Cardiff, in ballast, when latter vessel sunk. Topmast above water at half flood.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Blackwater, Callao; Sirocco, Moulmein; Tamaro, Callao; Helgesen, Budianski; Sarah Marsh, Callao; Dione, Callao; Admiral Peter Tortenskiold, Sulina. At Ballycotton, Annie Baldwin Iquique, went to Liverpool. Sailed—Samarany, Havre; Risk, Dublin; Zodiac, London; Pia, Waterford; Etri, Liverpool; Inconstant, London.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Jan. 3rd.—(Morton, Brothers, & Co.'s report.) We have fair attendance; wheat, better demand at full rates; moderate inquiry for flour at previous rates; no change in oats or oatmeal; Indian corn steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Jan. 3rd.—Market opens firm, with a good demand; sales about 7,000 bales; Imports, 16,847; previously 91,577 bales.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

We have no alterations to report in the general currencies of our corn market since Friday. The supply to-day was very moderate, and every description of grain met a steady demand, except oats, which lies heavily on hands.

White Wheat,	28s to 30s	Barley,	16s 6d to 21s
Red do.,	27s to 29s	Oats,	12s 0d to 14s
Oatmeal,	13s to 15s 6d	Bakers' flour,	16s 0d to 19s
Indian Corn,	31s 0d to 33s		

LIMERICK GARRISON THEATRICALS.

A performance by the officers of this garrison, in aid of the Charitable Fuel Fund for the Poor, was given last night, and a more numerous and fashionable audience never before filled the theatre to enjoyan amateur dramatic entertainment. The beauty of the decorations was the theme of general admiration, and thanks to the energy, zeal, and perseverance of Captain T. Brine, R.E., now of this garrison, and who has left nothing undone since he came amongst us to promote recreative and entertaining amusements for the citizens at large the magnificence of the spectacle this night witnessed demonstrated to perfection the success to be achieved when the "right man is in the right place." The brilliancy of the scene was truly magnificent—bannerets of various descriptions were tastefully arranged with judicious skill around the box circle, interspersed with stars of bayonets and swords, beautifully shown off by the refulgence of the brilliant gas jets, which imparted to the scene a "fairy splendour" seldom surpassed, if ever equalled. The excellent band of the 60th Royal Rifles, from Waterford, occupied the orchestra, and by the performance of some exquisite pieces of music enhanced the gaiety that prevailed. The stalls and dress circle were filled to overflowing by the leading families of this city and county, and surrounding districts. Amongst the numerous assemblage I observed the following:—Earl and Countess of Limerick, Earl and Countess of Dunraven, Lord and Lady Clarina, Lord and Lady Inchiquin, Colonel and Mrs. Borton and party, Major and Mrs. Young, the Mayor and party, Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Spaight, Captain and Mrs. Fair, Captain and Mrs. Grantham, Captain and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. O'Shea, Mr. and Mrs. Austeu, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen and family, Hon. T. Hewitt, Captain Gammell and friends, Mr. Vivian, Mr. Maunsell and family, &c. The first piece was "Charles II., or the Merry Monarch," the characters for which were thus cast:—

King Charles, Captain McPherson, 17th Regiment; Rochester, Captain Travers, 17th Regiment; Edward (a Page), C. Germon, Esq., 9th Regiment; Captain Copp, Captain Grantham, 9th Regiment; Second Page, C. Aylmer, Esq., 17th Regiment; Walters, Hon. J. Hewitt, 3rd Buffs, and J. Grier, Esq., 9th Regiment; Red-cloaks, J. Haydock, Esq., 3rd Buffs, and A. Finder, Esq., 17th Regiment; Lady Clara, Miss Harriet Saville; Mary (adopted daughter of Copp), Mrs. Burkinshaw.

Owing to the absence of Captain Grattham, 9th Regiment who had to leave Limerick in consequence of the lamented and unexpected death of his father, the character of *Captain Copp* was sustained by Corporal Palfreyman, of the 3rd Buffs, who done his work exceedingly cleverly and well. *King Charles*, by Captain M'Pherson, was exceedingly good, and in full keeping with the character of the "merry king." He was loudly app auded in every scene for the excellence of his acting. *Rochester* was enacted by Captain Travers in a style of powerful drollery, in perfect keeping with the character he assumed. Indeed it is but justice to state that every gentleman who appeared on the boards won "golden opinions," for all was perfection without a single bungle—rather a novelty amongst amateur performers. In this piece Mr. Germon, of the 9th, sang "Annie dear, good bye" in splendid style, and was rapturously encored. Mrs. Burkinshaw sang "Who'll have Me?" with much effect. The "Two Bonnycastles," and "More Blunders than One, concluded the performance.

PRESENTATION TO MR. JOSEPH ROBINSON.—Yesterday a large number of ladies, pupils of Mr. Gaskin's singing classes, assembled in the Banner Room of the Antient Concerts Building, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Joseph Robinson a testimonial in token of their appreciation of his talents as a musician and a conductor, and in recognition of the honour done them in having been selected to form part of the chorus at the late Handel Centenary, at which the oratorio of the "Messia" was performed. The offering consisted of an exquisitely bound edition of the Life of Handel, by Schelcher, in green and gold, with an admirably designed title page and address, drawn and executed by Mr. Brunton, of Dublin.

We understand that the friends of Captain Dillon, commander of the Duchess of Argyle steamer, the property of the Midland Great Western Railway Company, plying on the river Shannon, are about presenting that gentleman with a suitable testimonial for his general civility and his courtesy and attention to the public who travel with him, which has created a general feeling of confidence as well as security in this very desirable mode of conveyance, which is equally creditable to Captain Dillon and the company whose servant he is.

CHRISTMAS TREE.—The children of the Church Sunday-school, Ballina, were entertained at a Christmas festival, in the infant school-room. Cake and tea were provided in abundance by Mrs. and the Misses Verschoyle. A very handsome and richly decorated Christmas tree was furnished by subscription. The entertainment was further enlivened by the exhibition of a magic lantern.

A letter from Pau says:—"Among the more distinguished of our English visitors at present are the Dowager Countess of Albemarle and Cottenham, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Addington, Rear-Admiral and Lady Jane Swinburn, General D. Smith, Vice-Admiral Sir C. Rich, K.B., Sir C. Kennedy, Bart.

REMUNERATION TO THE INHABITANTS OF SEBASTOPOL.—Our correspondent at Sebastopol, under the date of October 30, writes as follows:—"The sum of 3,000,000 silver roubles has at last been appropriated for the relief of those who suffered loss of property during the late seige. Count Strogonoff came in the steamer from Odessa, on Sunday last, to bring glad tidings, and to make arrangements for the distribution of the funds. He brought with him 1,900,000 roubles, and the payment will commence on the first November (old style), the officers having the preference. Those in Sebastopol will receive 37 per cent, and those who lost property outside of Sebastopol and in Simferopol, Eupatoria, Kertch, &c., will be paid from 15 to 20 per cent.—*Boston Courier.*

DEATHS BY DROWNING.—A most heart-rending occurrence, resulting in the death of six unfortunate persons, took place at Downpatrick, near Ballycastle, on the morning of the 26th inst. It appears that at ten o'clock a.m., eight fishermen embarked in a boat for the purpose of proceeding to sea on a fishing excursion. They had not gone far from the shore when the boat was struck by one of the large waves usual on that boisterous beach, and the eight occupants of the ill-starred boat were cast into the sea. Two of the number succeeded in gaining the land, but the remaining six were lost. The names of the deceased persons are—Dominick Preston, John Gawley, Patt Preston, Dominick Dogherty, Thomas M'Donnell, and Thomas Preston. The bodies of two of them were driven ashore, but those of the others have not yet been found, having it is supposed been carried out to sea. The names of the two who escaped a watery grave are Philip and Michael Gardiner. This melancholy catastrophe has caused unmixed sorrow in the neighbourhood, and is a cause of unmitigated misery to many families.—*Tyrawly Herald.*

EARLY LAMBS.—At Mr. Thomas M. Gresham's, Raheny Park, within the last fortnight, seven fine healthy lambs have been yeaned, early as the season and harsh as the weather has been.

ATTACK ON A CIVIL BILL OFFICER OF THE COUNTY TIPPERARY.—On Friday evening, as a man named Dougherty, a civil bill officer of the County Tipperary, was engaged in serving processes, he was attacked by several persons in a mountain district called Crimblin, near Moneygall, who pelted him with stones, and were it not that he was riding and escaped rapidly, he would have been seriously injured.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROYAL NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—On Monday morning the distribution of the Royal New Year's Gifts amongst the deserving poor of the parishes of Windsor, New Windsor, Clewer, and the Holy Trinity, took place in the Royal Riding School. The money value of the articles distributed is, altogether, about £6,00, made up as follows:—£100 from the Lord Chamberlain department, to which is added £350 subscribed by the poor themselves in weekly payments throughout the year, and £150 from the Earl of St. Germains, Lord Steward of the Household, which was expended in beef, coals, calico, blankets, flannel, and other useful articles of clothing.

THE MAORI RACE.—Maori women married to Maori men have seldom more than four children, of which perhaps they rear only one or two; but when a Maori woman marries a European she generally has a large family. These half-caste children are a fine race; the women in particular far surpass their native mothers in appearance, and their beauty, which is remarkably attractive, recalls the Andalusian type.—*Dr. Thomson's New Zealand.*

THE NEW YEAR.—This is a "bissextile" or leap-year, and next month there will accordingly be 29 days instead of 28, as usual. There will be four Sundays after the Ephipany (Friday next); Lent will commence on the 22d of February, and Easter day will fall on Sunday, the 8th of April,—a fortnight earlier than last year. Whit-Sunday will occur on the 27th of May, and Trinity on the 3d of June. There will be 25 Sundays after Trinity; Advent Sunday will occur on the 2d of December, and Christmas Day will fall on a Tuesday, two days later (owing to leap-year) than last year; that is, according to the solar cycle, when the reckoning is by the days of the week exclusively.

TRAGICAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—Another of those frightful accidents has occurred for which the mining district of South Staffordshire is becoming notorious, and which are occasioned by the negligence of coal masters and their subordinates, in leaving the mouths of pits uncovered, or secured only in the slightest manner. On Saturday afternoon, as a man in the employ of Messrs. Blackwell, of Bilston, was descending a draining shaft, for the purpose of cleaning out the bottom, he was horrified by observing brains and fragments of wearing apparel sticking to the sides. On dragging the water at the bottom the mutilated body of an aged miner, named Timothy Bayley, was found. Bayley was irregular in his habits, and had been missing from the previous Tuesday night.

THE INCOME TAX IN IRELAND.—The Government has directed an important change in the mode of collecting the income tax in this portion of the United Kingdom. From the 1st of April next the offices in D'Olier-street, in this city, will be given up, and the whole staff discontinued, in order that the assessment and collection of income tax shall be transferred to the department of inland revenue, under the superintendence of the collector of excise. All the outside agents and collectors will be dispensed with, and the duties discharged by them will be performed by officers in the revenue department. There will be a considerable saving by the change.—